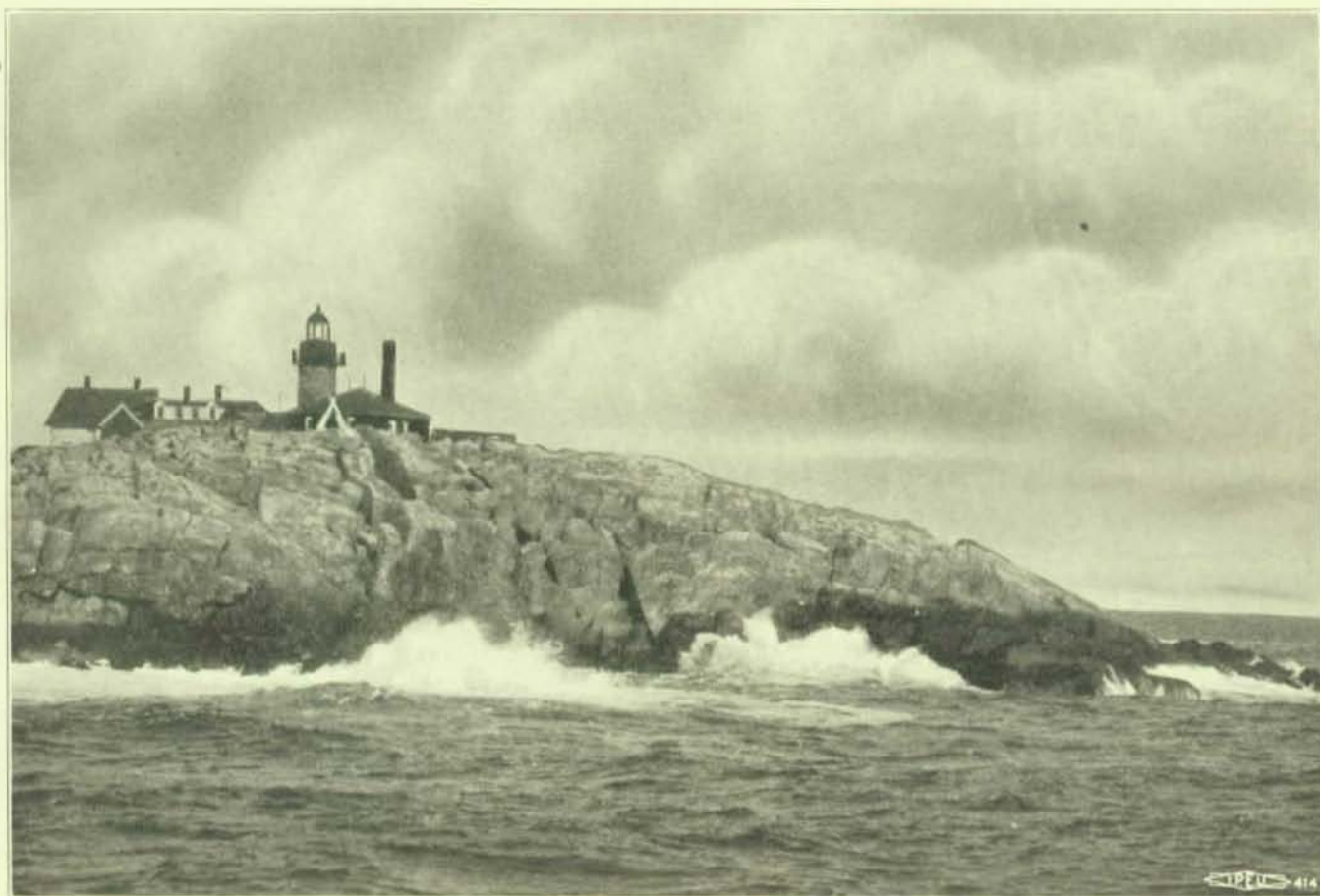


RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXI

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1932

NO. 5



U. S. Lighthouse Service

Steering—what course?



# Throwing Away Protection

## "LIFE INSURANCE POLICY"

Means

Present Peace of Mind  
and  
Financial Protection for You or Your Loved  
Ones in Time of Great Need.

\* \* \*

## "LAPSE"

Means

Lost Protection and Money Thrown Away.

\* \* \*

## "LOSING YOUR PROTECTION"

May Mean

Disaster or Discomfort in the Future for  
You or Your Dependents.

### WE REPEAT OUR INSURANCE ADVICE

Money borrowed on your policy may meet a temporary need—BUT this method of meeting today's problem weakens your protection against serious disasters, and **THROWS AWAY** the full insurance value of your money.

**DO NOT LET YOUR POLICY LAPSE!**

## Union Cooperative Insurance Association

HOME OFFICE: 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.



# OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, Editor, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hand on or before.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, H. H. BROACH,  
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,  
D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-  
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-  
ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,  
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,  
N. Y.

## VICE PRESIDENTS

First District E. INGLES  
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

Second District CHAS. KEAVENEY  
Box 248, Lynn, Mass.

Third District EDW. F. KLOTER  
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District ARTHUR BENNETT  
Box 185, Youngstown, Ohio

Fifth District G. X. BARKER  
7230 N. 4th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Sixth District M. J. BOYLE  
3530 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

Seventh District D. W. TRACY  
2505 Yupon Ave., Houston, Tex.

Eighth District H. W. BELL  
1517 2nd Ave. S., Great Falls, Mont.

Ninth District H. P. BRIGAERTS  
Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Railroads C. J. MCGLOGAN  
Hamm Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman  
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

First District G. W. WHITFORD  
1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Second District F. L. KELLEY  
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.

Third District M. P. GORDAN  
607 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fourth District EDWARD NOTHNAGLE  
110 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Fifth District CHAS. M. PAULSEN  
4919 N. Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sixth District G. C. GADBOIS  
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.

Seventh District C. F. OLIVER  
1045 King St., Denver, Colo.

Eighth District J. L. MCBRIDE  
165 James St., Labor Temple,  
Winnipeg, Can.

## TELEPHONE OPERATORS' DEPARTMENT

President JULIA O'CONNOR  
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary MARY BRADY  
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

## Magazine Chat

Vice President Ingles has been honored with an appointment to the new Ontario provincial apprenticeship board. He is considered an authority on workers' education in Canada. \* \* \* City electricians are elected in Atlanta. Dewey L. Johnson, chief inspector, is a candidate for the city electrician's job. He is one of "our boys" \* \* \* John Wiley & Sons, New York publishers, announce "High School Electricity Normal" (price \$1.25) by Walter E. Coburn. Coburn, a member of this organization, is winning recognition as an authoritative writer of texts.

Thus "our boys" continue to make distinguished records for themselves and for their organization.

To L. A. McEwan, able Canadian representative, this Journal owes thanks for a copy of the very able brief presented by Robert J. Tallon, in behalf of railway labor to the Royal Commission on Railways and Transportation.

Calls from everywhere for extra copies of this Journal continue to pour in. Evidently influential men outside this organization find it informative and valuable.

Those of our readers who have followed the correspondence with any application will realize how it has grown in quality as well as quantity over the last few years. Our correspondents have learned to think clearly and write vigorously. This has been told the Editor a number of times by men who know good writing.

As we go to press we learn that W. E. Scott, L. U. No. 885, a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has just been elected alderman of that city. He has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Gas and Electricity. Another case of our membership turning their specialized knowledge to public use. This organization approves of its members participating actively in governmental affairs.

A clipping from Tacoma, Wash., gives extended space to the address recently given by J. Scott Milne, International Representative, on economic conditions in the Northwest. The paper speaks of it as one of the best reviews of Northwest conditions which has emerged during the depression.

## Contents

	Page
Tide of Opinion Turns Against Deflation	227
Price of Progress	230
Cities Begin Battle Against Obsolete Banking	233
Bankers Have Forgotten Fundamental Values	234
Bitter Sentiment Rising in United States	235
When is Labor Art Not Labor Art?	236
I Spend an Evening With Edwin Markham	237
Adventurer Gets Funds From Hidden Source	238
Was Mr. Cord Pleased to Drop Hot Poker?	240
Depression Increases Technological Jobless	241
Are Workers Happy in Machine Age?	242
Twenty Billions in Public Works None Too Much	243
Insull Group Drifts Toward Banker Control	244
Modern Hospital Makes Economy Record	245
Marriage of Finance and Industry Unhappy	246
Electric Hotbeds Beat Father Time	247
Editorial	248
Woman's Work	250
Constructive Hints	252
Radio	253
Everyday Science	254
Cartoon	255
On Every Job There's a Laugh or Two	256
Correspondence	257
In Memoriam	270
Local Union Official Receipts	279





60 WALL TOWER, NEW YORK CITY

This Newest of Manhattan Spires Strikes High Clear Note in the Harmony of the Famous Skyline.





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



Vol. XXXI

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1932

No. 5

## Tide of Opinion Turns Against Deflation

**E**FFECTIVE opposition has been begun against the deflation policies of international bankers. The characteristic of this opposition is its verbal violence. Critics see clearly the paralyzing, almost fatal, consequences of continued deflation. The resultant conflict of issues present two economic platforms destined, we believe, to form the basis for a realignment of economic groups, and perhaps political parties.

One morning in late April complacent Washington was startled by the full page advertisement run in the very conservative Washington Post. This advertisement fairly flaunted a red rag in the faces of obedient congressmen who were doing the bidding of international bankers. This advertisement was paid for by a little known trade publication serving the sales group. It is named "Sales Management." The advertisement spoke out in this fashion against the balanced budget bugaboo:

"It is nice to be conservative, but in wars and panics conservatism must take a back seat. The deflationists and debt collectors (conservatives both) have already wreaked havoc not only among their debtors but also among themselves. Conservatives of the financial world forced liquidation at a pace which proved not only heartbreaking, but back-breaking as well. Now the same element wants to insist on balancing the budget by higher taxes shoved on business which is already largely bankrupt and on a public which is already mostly bereft of its all. So long as existing conditions prevail, the whole idea is not only ridiculous; it is insane. \* \* \* Most private business concerns have been forced to balance their budgets, not from choice but from necessity. The idea of a balanced budget is therefore easy to 'sell'. Moreover, everybody likes the theory of conservatism. The fallacy lies in thinking the government must do the same thing as business or that conservatism, however desirable, is always wise. \* \* \* To be more specific, why should we reduce our capital obligations by \$500,000,000 and call that part of balancing an operating budget in times like these? Why should we regard our charities (in the form of about \$1,000,000,000 payable to ex-service men) as an operating charge in times like these? Should not we pay such gigantic charities out of the proceeds of good times instead of lashing them on the back of a people that is now being asked to give and to give up in a hundred and one other

**Emerge two courses of economic action—two policies—two platforms. More influential voices raised against paralyzing philosophy of banker group. Further deflation is the way of death.**

directions? Must we continue to spend hundreds of millions supporting the theories of fanatic prohibitionists whilst turning billions in liquor taxes away from government treasuries into the corrupting hands of criminal racketeers? Must we balance the budget to please France and other countries who know full well that so long as the dollar is as costly as it now is, our hopes of export markets for manufactured and farm merchandise are indeed slim? Must we pile on new taxes that terrify Wall Street and precipitate new waves of stock selling? Must we pay for postoffices and other public works—which are obviously capital investments, and charge such expenditures (advisable as they are) to operating expense during a depression year? Must we destroy the confidence of our people in the soundness of representative government by trying to do the impossible simply for the sake of trying to arrive at a currently balanced budget?"

### New Voices Raised

Virgil Jordan, economist for the McGraw Hill Corporation, spoke with equal forcefulness and malice against the balanced budget bugaboo in a recent article in the "Commonweal." On the next page we quote liberally from this striking example of the folly of forcing the policy of deflation. Governor Roosevelt, in his St. Paul speech, began to draw an outline of policies which must be regarded as opposed to the bankers' deflation philosophy.

Organized labor is interested in these faint signs of liberalism inasmuch as it has held traditionally to an inflation philosophy. The so-called high wage theory, which was prevalent as a theory but not in practice between the years of 1921 and 1929, cut down through economic fallacies. Fulfillment of this high wage theory presupposes an economic order where management, planning, intelligence, and order hold sway.

It is interesting to make a survey of

the resources of the United States. Basic raw materials everywhere surround us. Wheat, the base for bread, was produced to the amount of about 750 million dollars in 1930. Nearly a billion and a half dollars worth of corn was grown. Even in so bad a year as 1930, iron and steel products represented a money value of about \$3,250,000,000. Lumber produced well over \$1,250,000,000. The total national wealth is fixed at about \$350,000,000,000; national income is placed at about \$84,000,000,000 in 1929, and well over \$70,000,000,000 in 1931. Bank deposits are about \$60,000,000,000. The extent of the work power of the United States can be easily visualized when it is understood that every man in the manufacturing industry had at his service horsepower to the amount of \$4.86—a figure beyond that of any other nation.

### Richest Country Still

These figures but etch the colossal economic power of the United States. We are still the richest country in the world, and we have unlimited natural resources and raw materials. We have the finest plant equipment of any nation. We have management science. We have a high grade working class capable of grasping the aims of industry. We have all the capacity needed to go forward—we have everything we had at the height of our glory in 1929—except purchasing power. It is now estimated about \$20,000,000,000 in wages have been lost since the depression started. About 50,000,000 people are materially affected by either total unemployment or parttime unemployment. In the face of these facts and these conditions, the international bankers ask Congress to balance the budget in such a way as to omit those items that go to make work and increased purchasing power. There are but two months of the present session left, and not one thing has been done for the suffering masses. The New York Times carried a front page story on Sunday, April 17, declaring that relief measures for the unemployed in 37 cities had completely broken down and disaster loomed. The public works measures wait in Congress. Even public works measures that have been already authorized are not being financed. The government indicates that it is about to embark upon a policy where government employees will be discharged and wages lowered.

International bankers brought the na-



tion almost to complete financial collapse early in February when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation remedy was rushed through. Draining of gold from the United States, if carried on at the same rate at which it was moving, would have brought national bankruptcy in six weeks time. The international bankers in control of national policies are now bringing the country almost to the same point of collapse by following an insane policy of deflation.

### That Balanced Budget

Sumner H. Slichter, professor of economics, writing in the New Republic, explodes the bankers' fallacies. He says:

"It must be conceded that, under present conditions in particular, there are substantial advantages in having a budget which may justly be regarded as balanced. But what is a balanced budget? Secretary Mills says: 'By a balanced budget we mean that the government will live within its income; that current receipts will be adequate to cover current expenditures and that borrowing will not be resorted to to pay the ordinary running expenses of the government.' Let us accept this definition. But what are 'the ordinary running expenses' of the government? Are new roads, new postoffices, improvements to rivers and harbors, irrigation dams? Every private business distinguishes between current expenses and capital investments. When it puts up a new building, that is not an operating expense; it is an investment, an addition to capital. A private business manager would be appalled if he were told that he must count the cost of the new building as a current expense and must regard his company as incurring a deficit unless it could pay the entire cost of the new building out of revenues earned during the year of construction. He would regard anyone who computed deficits in this manner as crazy. And yet this is precisely how the federal government computes its deficit. No distinction is made between current operating expenses and outlay for permanent improvements or addition to plan and equipment. New battleships, new tanks, new postoffices, new roads, all count as just so much current operating expense! By all means let us give the public the balanced budget that it desires—in the sense that all current expenses are paid out of current receipts. Let us raise enough new money by taxes to achieve a real balance, but, in determining how much we must raise, let us employ the same elementary accounting distinctions and concepts which every business uses every day. Let us not confuse current expenses with additions to plant and equipment and let us not make the ridiculous assumption that the credit of the United States will not permit it to pay for permanent improvements by issuing serial bonds which would mature faster than the improvements depreciate. Certainly the credit of the government is

## Blasts Old Views of Banking

Every bromide of banking policy has been converted into an insecurity affiliate in which seven-fold split-up shares of uncertainty have been disposed of to the surviving tribe of investment-trustful conservatives, who still believe that old-style capitalism can be succeeded, if there are enough suckers.

\* \* \*

All that we need to recognize, and what is already clear to a considerable number of competent people, is that we and the world with us are suffering chiefly from a seriously defective, and recklessly uncontrolled credit system which has failed through ignorance or insanely selfish intent to provide a stable standard of value and an adequate supply of the monetary media of exchange necessary to keep consumption in pace with the increasing productive powers of modern industry.

\* \* \*

Although under the Constitution Congress was given the sole power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof", this power has not only been delegated to the private banking system, but Congress has permitted the public to be compelled to pay this system an almost arbitrary price to persuade it to exercise this power, however poorly and despotically it may do so.

\* \* \*

Whether, by good luck, it comes through regular banking channels or otherwise, a re-inflation of credit and restoration of values nearly to the 1926 level is inevitable if we are to escape disaster. This can be done only by restoring purchasing power in use at that point in the system where it will be most promptly applied to purchase of commodities—that is, in the hands of the unemployed.

\* \* \*

Communities are everywhere engaged in the suicidal effort to maintain their private standard of living by deflating the public standard of living and returning to the pioneer conception of government as consisting of a sheriff, a postoffice and the extravagance of a little red schoolhouse.

\* \* \*

In any case, to talk of balancing budgets at the present time is sheer humbug, because it will not be done, and there is no intention of doing it.

\* \* \*

Who is interested in doing it, and why? Is the economic emergency and social crisis this country now faces any less serious to its future than the military emergency of the war period, when we borrowed \$20,000,000,000 without breathing a word about budget balancing or the public credit?

VIRGIL JORDAN,  
Economist for McGraw-Hill Company, in the "Commonweal."

good enough to permit it to finance permanent improvements by the same methods that business concerns employ. \* \* \*

"In contemplating the possible results of a modified fiscal policy let us not overlook the fact that our present policy also has consequences. Not far ahead of us looms a fourth winter of unemployment with the probability that from six to nine million men will be on the streets. Between now and that time it is imperative that vigorous and courageous steps be taken to revive industry. If nothing has been done, if leadership has not been shown by either political party, if the public enters that fourth winter with a deepened sense of hopelessness and despair, the demand will no longer be for moderate and controlled inflation and we shall find ourselves back in one of the old-fashioned cheap-money fights of the nineteenth century. \* \* \*

"A public-construction program of a billion dollars would not in itself put more than one-eighth (possibly only one-tenth) of the unemployed back to work, but it is probably as large a program as could be satisfactorily managed on short notice. Its principal effects, however, would be indirect. By halting the drop in prices and by putting a little more profit into business, it would give many enterprises the courage to do some long deferred spending. This in turn would gradually cause consumers to spend more rapidly, and the upward spiral would be started. Surely our leaders in Washington can visualize what a fourth winter of unmitigated unemployment would mean. Why, then, do they tempt fate by planning a budget which will aggravate rather than diminish unemployment?"

Oh! Unseen Power that rules and controls the destinies of the children of earth: teach me the symphony of life so that my nature may be in tune with Thine.

Reveal to me the joy of being loving, self-sacrificing and charitable.

Teach me to know and play life's game with courage, fortitude and confidence.

Endow me with wisdom to guard my tongue and temper, and learn with patience the art of ruling my own life for its highest good, with due regard for the privacy, rights and limitations of other lives.

Help me to strive for the highest legitimate reward of merit, ambition, and opportunity in my activities, ever ready to extend a kindly helping hand to those who need encouragement and succor in the struggle.

Enable me to give a smile instead of a frown, a cheerful, kindly word instead of harshness and bitterness.

Make me sympathetic in sorrow, realizing that there are hidden woes in every life no matter how exalted or lowly.

If in life's battle I am wounded or tottering, pour into my wounds the balm of hope, and imbue me with courage undaunted to arise and continue the strife.

Keep me humble in every relation of life, not unduly egotistical, nor liable to the serious sin of self-depreciation.

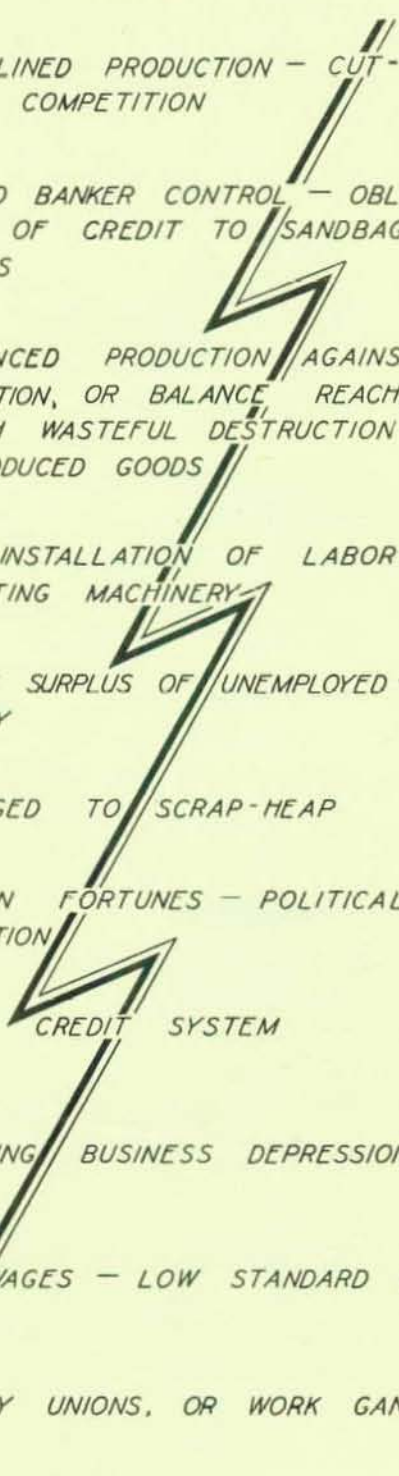
In success keep me meek.

In sorrow, may my soul be uplifted by the thought that if there were no shadow, there would be no sunshine, and that everything in life must have its antithesis.

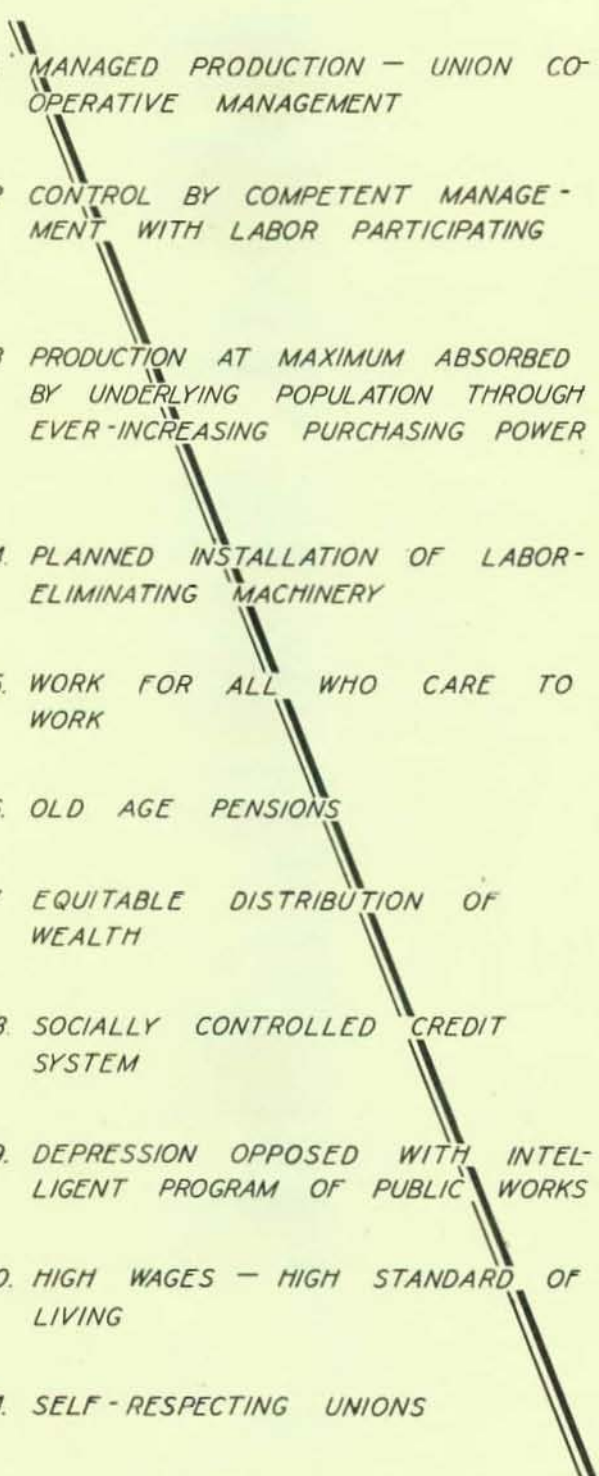


## TWO COURSES - WHICH ?

### *BANKER - DEFLATION - POVERTY POLICY*

- 
1. UNDISCIPLINED PRODUCTION - CUT-THROAT COMPETITION
  2. DISGUISED BANKER CONTROL - OBLIGATION OF CREDIT TO SANDBAG BUSINESS
  3. UNBALANCED PRODUCTION AGAINST CONSUMPTION, OR BALANCE REACHED THROUGH WASTEFUL DESTRUCTION OF PRODUCED GOODS
  4. BLIND INSTALLATION OF LABOR-ELIMINATING MACHINERY
  5. MILLIONS SURPLUS OF UNEMPLOYED - POVERTY
  6. OLD AGED TO SCRAP-HEAP
  7. SWOLLEN FORTUNES - POLITICAL CORRUPTION
  8. PRIVATE CREDIT SYSTEM
  9. RECURRING BUSINESS DEPRESSIONS
  10. LOW WAGES - LOW STANDARD OF LIVING
  11. COMPANY UNIONS, OR WORK GANGS
  12. JUNGLE ETHICS

### *LABOR - INCREASED PURCHASING POWER - SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY*

- 
1. MANAGED PRODUCTION - UNION CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT
  2. CONTROL BY COMPETENT MANAGEMENT WITH LABOR PARTICIPATING
  3. PRODUCTION AT MAXIMUM ABSORBED BY UNDERLYING POPULATION THROUGH EVER-INCREASING PURCHASING POWER
  4. PLANNED INSTALLATION OF LABOR-ELIMINATING MACHINERY
  5. WORK FOR ALL WHO CARE TO WORK
  6. OLD AGE PENSIONS
  7. EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH
  8. SOCIALLY CONTROLLED CREDIT SYSTEM
  9. DEPRESSION OPPOSED WITH INTELLIGENT PROGRAM OF PUBLIC WORKS
  10. HIGH WAGES - HIGH STANDARD OF LIVING
  11. SELF-RESPECTING UNIONS
  12. PLANNING BY INTELLIGENCE



# PRICE OF PROGRESS

THREE-FOLD ATTACK ON UNION UNMASKED—FURY  
OF UNION FOES INDUCED BY POCKETBOOK  
VIRTUE—ANTI-UNION LEAGUES HATE  
UNION SUCCESS.

¶ The fury unleashed against the local electrical workers' union in New York City; the effort to strike at the international organization through attacks upon the local; the apparent high glee of servile newspapers as they seek to damage the union's reputation by publishing slanderous allegations—these things don't just happen. They are a part of a general picture of hypocritical business fearing and hating an economic success other than its own.

¶ The view of unions held by certain public utility magnates, certain telephone bosses, international bankers, certain electrical manufacturers, is the view held by all anti-social groups. They agree with Mr. Dooley—a good union is a union without dues, without discipline, without nuisance value. Their apostle, Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the League for Industrial Rights, has told senate committees that he believes a worker's place is in a social club. A worker should work, take what the boss gives him, say nothing, cheer for big business, and go home. His leisure hours should be spent in Sunday School, or reading the Constitution.

¶ At the notorious annual meeting of the League for Industrial Rights held in the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, March, 1930, where an attack against the electrical workers' union was fomented, there were, among others, in attendance:

President of an insurance company,  
Presidents of two speculative real estate firms,  
One anti-union electrical manufacturer,  
A paid head and delegate of a manufacturers' association,  
A power magnate,  
A director of a Bell telephone subsidiary,  
A banker,  
And a supposed member of the Italian nobility, there for window dressing.

These pursuers of the almighty dollar were not there for idealistic reasons. They were there to advance their own business interests.



¶ The electrical workers' union has not fitted into Mr. Merritt's conception of a union. It has refused to roll over and play dead. It has been aggressive and untiring in its efforts to advance the economic interests of its members. It has striven for, and in a measure succeeded in, the adjustment of its organized life to changing industry. It is not a fossil; it is a living organism. Take a pad and pencil and set down some of the accomplishments of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers during recent years:

Established a successful old-age pension system.

Established successful insurance for its members through a fraternal benefit association.

Established the five-day week in important cities.

Secured fair wages and good working conditions.

Beat off successfully many court attacks instituted by the League for Industrial Rights.

Exposed for the first time the secret policies and secret personnel of the League for Industrial Rights.

Created and built up a modern labor magazine.

Took an advanced position in industrial relations, thereby lessening the use of strikes as a means of settling disputes.

Established research department.

Exposed some of the anti-social efforts of monopolies in the electrical industry.

Aided in building up the electrical industry in co-operation with other groups.

Advanced technical education.

Set up high standards of material and workmanship.

And so on.

¶ None of these are calculated to please anti-union utility, telephone, electrical manufacturing, and League heads.

¶ The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is being attacked for being progressive. It is being paid in a bitter degree for its achievements. For the very things for which its members should prize it, its enemies hate it.

¶ The machinations of anti-union leagues are no mystery. Daily their blundering course becomes clear. The League for Industrial Rights collects and distributes in lawyers' fees hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. It is up to Mr. Merritt and his associates to prove to their powerful clients that they are earning such good money. They



can't go on forever justifying their anti-social existence by failing to win lawsuits founded on fictitious allegations. Even they must make a show of making good.

¶ It is not difficult—knowing these professional employer agitators as we do—their military minds, their genteel manners, and their expressed keen and noble sympathies for all men who toil—to picture what went on, day and night, in the secret conference held before beginning their attack on the electrical workers' organization.

¶ No doubt the following was said:

"Gentlemen, we'll strike in the spring. We'll time our attack with the general drive for wage deflation of the building trades in the midst of the depression. You," he continued, addressing his press agent, "you'll handle the publicity. We want lots of it—yards of it. Line up the newspapers. Get to the big magazines. Let them handle their stuff in their own way, but let them know we want co-operation, or no more advertising contracts. Organize a news agency, and see that the news services get every release. Yes, go into Canada. That crowd has locals in Canada, you know. We want every warm-blooded American citizen to see 'racketeer' every time a union is mentioned, whether we win in court or not. That's your business to tar them with racketeering. Don't fail.

¶ "Our task is greatly aided by this depression. Our informants tell me there is plenty of unrest in the New York local. Just a little fuel to the flames—you know the old proverb. Get to those disgruntled ones. Make them see things our way. We want as usual to remain in the dark, but we want results. We want to build backgrounds—that's it—background of public opinion so that any decision the court may give, may seem reasonable.

¶ "Remember Napoleon's adage, 'Divide and Destroy.' We want to rip out of New York every evidence of union progress made in this city in the last five years. You know your business. Get to it."

¶ So the carnival of slander began. So the machinery was set in motion. So the new open-shop drive took form. And so, it came about that the barrage of allegations was let loose, accompanied by the yowls of joy from the thoughtless, from the Utopian, and from the envious members of the union itself.

¶ The price of progress is to incur the enmity of powerful anti-union leagues. The price of progress is to be haled into court, slandered in the public prints, subjected to the scrutiny of agents.

¶ No such attacks as are now going forward ever really hurt a union. History proves such attacks and oppressive methods strengthen them. A union can be hurt only by a majority of its own members. A union is as strong as the collective intelligence, courage and loyalty of its members.



# Cities Begin Battle Against Obsolete Banking

THIS JOURNAL is indebted to Charles Abbot Newhall, chemical engineer, for a report on the remarkable experiment going forward in Seattle. That city intends to use its rights as a municipality to issue paper money to defray the cost of an extensive public works program.

"In our studies of the unemployment problem we find that many cities—especially public ownership cities such as Seattle and Tacoma—have practically unlimited credit power and by the proper use of this immense credit power we can finance all useful public works that may be required to give the needed employment. In the 'Engineers' Plan' for improving local employment conditions now before our Seattle city council and our board of county commissioners we propose to finance some much needed public works by the issue of 'gold notes' backed by the resources of our city and by a carefully planned sinking fund and retirement feature. In the case of the city of Seattle we have city-owned property worth at a depreciated value over \$193,395,830.12 and taxable private property valued at \$622,729,394.00. The 'gold notes' are to be issued in \$5, \$15 and \$25 denominations, are non-interest bearing and are designed to circulate as currency according to the proposal now being considered by our city authorities. (As you may know, it is lawful under our national currency laws—National Bank Act of 1862—for municipal corporations to issue currency notes and such notes are not taxable as currency provided the amount in circulation is not greater than 5 per cent of the capitalization of the corporation.)

"The banking interests of the nation will not allow our city, and for that matter any other municipal corporation, to raise money in the usual manner through bond sales and loans. We have direct and positive evidence as to this prohibition. We feel that things have come to a deplorable pass when a very small group of financial men can and do dictate to our city authorities. Therefore we go direct to the people with our own 'city money' and have every assurance that such money will circulate at par.

## City Has Credit

"The city money will circulate at par for several very sound reasons but mainly because our city is not 'broke' as many would have the public believe. (In this connection read the series of articles in Engineering News-Record, McGraw Hill Co., New York, February 25, 1932—'Are Our Cities Bankrupt?')

"The Seattle Labor College has copy of the 'Engineers' Plan' and this plan has been discussed with some of the officers of the college. The organized workers' groups have just as much if not more to gain from the public works construction program as have the technical professions. I for one feel that there should be a very much closer co-opera-

**Seattle to issue paper money to support public workers. Milwaukee would organize municipal bank. Only cities having liberal charters can so act. Crisis grows.**

tion than has usually been found in the past in matters of general public interest—the labor groups can help and be benefited by the work of the professional groups and in the same way the professional groups need the help of the organized workers. I am not a labor



**Thomas Jefferson**

(Born April 13, 1743.)

The South still speaks of Mister Jefferson,

A human figure coming down the street,

A bit perplexed, in disarray, like one Whose mind retards his onward-moving feet.

A real aristocrat, whose simple ways Taught men that deeds transcend the pride of birth,

He scorned the frills of pomp and spent his days

In bringing art and wisdom back to earth.

And so we must not petrify his fame And place him, statue like, among the great

Where he may gather dust, and where his name

Will be a legend stiff in marble state.

He needs no monuments whose pen has traced

The faith on which a nation's life is based.

ELIAS LIEBERMAN,  
In New York Times.

organization man and never will be but I am and always will be favorable to the efforts of working men to organize and improve their economic conditions just as I am in favor of similar group effort in the professions and industrial groups—laborers, professional men, bankers, industrialists—all should have group organizations and work through these organizations, BUT THE ORGANIZED GROUPS MUST WORK TOGETHER.

"I want to make clear that it is our belief that local public works, locally financed, should be undertaken as means for unemployment relief in addition to state and national public works; not as a substitute for the various state and national construction programs that have been proposed. While we know, of course, that unemployment is nationwide and world-wide, we believe the remedy is a local problem in each community, especially in the early stages of a depression. In the individual human system a stomach ache is often completely cured by a simple emetic or a physic and thereby the digestive system restored to normal functioning. However, if a stomach ache becomes chronic a major operation or even the death of the individual becomes possible. In just the same way a strong issue of 'city money' spent for needed local public works, if distributed early and in points of real distress, will bring relief to the economic system of a community and nation, whereas if we wait for a national public works program to get under way it is possible and even probable that the economic ills will have become chronic.

## Real Bankers Left

"It is interesting to know that since I wrote you two of the foremost bankers of this city—men who are real thinkers and economists and not 'three-ball bankers'—have given approval to the 'Engineers' Plan.' These men have been outspoken in their statements against the methods and policies of the international banker groups of New York and Washington, D. C., and the short-sightedness of their past and present actions. One of these local bankers refused to become a party to the distribution of foreign bonds and has never had such bonds in his bank and has advised his customers against purchasing such bonds; he has said in public meetings that the many in the banking fraternity are too keen after the high interest business rather than acting as true bankers and supporting trade and industry through sound commercial loans and the rediscounting of sound commercial paper; that the administration of the Federal Reserve Act had become fossilized ten years ago; that this greatest of all pieces of financial legislation should constantly be brought up to date and administered in a liberal manner; that now but only when it is too late to do much

(Continued on page 277)



# Bankers Have Forgotten Fundamental Values

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL'S expose of the faults of the banking system in this country is unique. I have seen no similar articles in other publications. Yet you are expressing what business men are saying in private and would like to say in public if they dared. Your courageous attack on the banking system is justified. While visiting a good many states in the last few months, I found the paramount subject of discussion among business executives as well as the public in general related to finance.

Business men are denied credit they ordinarily would get in order to carry on their dealings. In fact, businesses that are apt to be seasonal in character, and which have been made possible for generations by the practice of temporary loans, are totally deprived of that service at the present time. The bankers are trying to justify their extreme timidity by pleading the necessity of keeping their funds liquid, but they are hurting their best customers and making it practically impossible for many industries to carry on business.

The present system of finance seems to be so centralized in New York and so involved that bankers elsewhere don't seem to be willing to rely on their own judgment as they did in the past. There is some unseen power that controls their policy.

One vice president of a bank told me: "There are four of us just sitting here and saying 'No!' all day long." Those refusals applied to their regular customers whom they had served for years and there was no particular reason for it except to keep funds liquid.

One of the present mysteries is how the bankers are going to continue to pay interest on their deposits and pay other costs of running their establishments if they insist on keeping liquid and don't make a profit on the funds entrusted to their care. They have one article for sale—that's money. As in any other business they can't make a profit if they sit tight and hang onto it and don't turn it over.

This is a rather severe indictment against American bankers and American banking. Bankers display a lack of fundamental vision of the worth of commodities, such as goods, merchandise, and real estate. They allowed the stock market to guide them on security values and that turned out to be a false guide. When the stock market became the bible of the banking fraternity they weren't able to reduce real commodities in every day life to a dollars and cents estimate. They lost their financial judgment and weren't able to handle home affairs. It seemed to confuse them so much that they want to put their marbles in their pockets and go home.

Here is an example of how bankers have been treating their regular customers in their home cities of late:

**An executive of a prominent trade association, in close touch with business conditions, says bankers are hampering recovery by their policies. Should forget speculation and go back to banking service. Mysterious influences at work.**

A dentist whom I knew wanted to get a 30-day loan of \$300. Successful, busy, a good professional man, under ordinary circumstances he'd have been permitted many times that amount on his own signature.

He went to a bank where he had been doing business for many years.

"What collateral can you show?" demanded a sleek vice president.

Thinking to shame the bank for this attitude, he counted out securities which figured about \$2,000 at the then depressed market, all of which the banker accepted and then asked:

"What else have you got in that envelope?"

Rather annoyed he brought out about \$1,500 worth more.

"Well, you'd better let us have that, too," said the banker.

I have heard hundreds of stories of the discourteous, disobliging and positively destructive attitude of men who ought to be financial leaders, who ought to be lending their efforts to make business better instead of worse.

An industrial concern I called on had a large inventory, but it had been regarded for years as an exceptionally sound, well-managed concern. This corporation had some loans, some of which were held by one of the largest banks in the United States. Their local bank appeared to be perfectly satisfied to work with them to liquidate their inventory to best possible advantage. But the large bank insisted that their affairs be put into a different shape at once, which resulted in a receivership, which in this case was a perfectly unnecessary procedure.

The bank's representatives then scrutinized their inventory.

Of the first item, they asked:

"What is that worth?"

The salesmanager replied: "We have been quoting \$50."

"Are you getting any business at \$50?"

"Very little," replied the salesmanager. "The demand has been thin, although the supply is not large. We have seen no necessity of sacrificing our goods, thereby breaking the market."

"Can you get \$15? Or \$10, or \$5? If you can, sell it. Get what you can, but turn it into cash."

## Lose Sight of Values

All commodities have an essential value related to their scarcity, the labor and expense of producing them, and their necessity to human life. But the bankers have lost sight of the essential value of things. They are thinking only in terms of currency, liquid assets. Their whole attitude was destructive, not to this company alone but to the entire industry. If a commodity worth \$50 is offered at \$15, the market immediately is established at \$15, or \$10, or lower—and below the cost of production. This is one of the strongest influences in forcing wage cuts. At a time like this an insignificant amount of distress merchandise will establish a new low price over an important area.

This may seem to be very profitable to the bankers, who are garnering in the dollars which are worth more and more as commodity prices and labor wages are forced down, but after they get all the dollars, what's it going to profit them? They have obliged their customers to do business on a cash basis or post collateral, which is the equivalent of paying cash, forced many to the wall. By so doing they have lost their function as the custodians of currency and have become the hoarders of money.

The customers of some little bank are not interested in the stock market or foreign investments such as seemed to attract the bankers so strongly. They want their deposits used for the benefit of the community they live in.

I was in an isolated town in West Virginia recently and I was surprised to find all of the three banks open and doing business. Their interests were purely local. The town was so small and unimportant that there was only one train a day in each direction. The banks were serving their regular customers, doing business with regular depositors, handling community needs, not deluded with dreams of grandeur from false prophets of outside securities. No cashier had walked over the mountain with a black satchel.

These days it is refreshing to get down to the real kernel of banking, observing small institutions that are performing a true banking function. The sooner the rest of our financiers go back to banking service, the more speedy recovery will be.

The worst of errors is to believe that any one religion has the monopoly of goodness, or every man, that religion is good which makes him gentle, upright and kind. But to govern mankind is a difficult task. The ideal is very high and the earth is very low. Outside the sterile province of philosophy, what we meet at every step is unreason, folly and passion. The wise men of antiquity succeeded in winning to themselves some little authority only by impostures, which gave them a hold upon the imagination, in their lack of physical force.—Ernest Renan.



# Bitter Sentiment Rising in United States

NOT everything that the American people are thinking gets into the front pages of the newspapers. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has made a national survey through its local unions of public sentiment in its relationship to unemployment, the gold standard, depression, and wage-cuts, to discover that a tide of rebellious sentiment is rising all over the nation. This is most apparent on the Pacific Coast and the middle west, but the east is not devoid of outbursts, many of them from respectable sources.

Beginning with Seattle, let us move eastward across the country. Here is a featured attack on bankers and the gold standard in the Seattle Star by a special writer called "Hill Billy":

## Cross of Gold, By Hill Billy

The Star's views are expressed in its editorial columns. The views of its special writers are their own—and very often differ widely from those of this newspaper. The Star exercises no censorship over its writers, and they take responsibility for their opinions.—Editor The Star.

There is only one fellow in the world who desires the retention of the gold standard; that is the banker. Abolish the gold, or the gold and silver standard; replace it with the commodity, or service standard, and you have wiped out the divine right of the czars of money as thoroughly as Lenin wiped out the house and system of the Romanoffs. That is all there is to the financial situation and if you understand this you need not be bothered by the blah of Mellon or the bunk of the house of Morgan.

Let me quote you a few words from a man who was a financier, a leader, one who was an executive, and one who made his pile in the money marts, but a man who remained honest to himself, withal:

"Gold, of all the most uneconomical means of exchange, would be worthless were it not for the labor behind it, and silver and other metals would not pass as small change were it not for the labor and other things behind them. The fiat of a creditable government and the CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE to use the limited amounts in this way.

"So with paper money; it merely represents what is behind it. There can be no objection to paper money; it will always pass as par while we are confident that it is properly 'secured.'

"NOR HAVE THE BANKERS ANY OBJECTION TO PAPER WHEN THEY CONTROL IT. They only howl FIAT money when, and threaten dire disaster when, we try to get together to instruct the government to provide and issue this means for exchange, without favor, to all entitled by proper security to its use—to all who have something to EXCHANGE."

Get that, brother? If you have effective labor to exchange you have as much right to your money as the banker has to his private bank notes that he loans you at 8 per cent and calls money.

"The bankers fear that their time-honored privilege of preying upon the exchange necessities of the community may be threatened, and this is the reason for their insolent denial of this right of sovereignty.

**Storm clouds, especially in the west, hover over nation. Unemployment, prolonged depression, and in particular "save-the-rich" policies creating rebellion in many directions. Credit system and gold standard under fire.**

"The bankers have no use for gold; they prefer paper. They only desire to monopolize gold and then make it the basis of the people's means of exchange."

If you have a vote and will read the above once a day for six months, and try to add up the two plus two so simply stated, you may by next November know enough to vote for the prosperity and not the enslavement of your children.

## Union Only Salvation

At Long Beach, Calif., we find accounts of a stirring meeting held at the Labor Temple under the auspices of the Central Labor Council. This meeting was addressed by Father Emmett Lucey, pastor of St. Anthony's Catholic Church. Father Lucey attacked vigorously the unequal distribution of wealth in the

(Continued on page 278)



F. Chadde, Chicago

This Beautiful Bit in the Heart of Chicago Can Not Hide the Tragedy of the Unemployed. Note the Listlessness and Hopelessness of Posture of the Idle Men.



# When Is Labor Art Not Labor Art?

By JOSEPH A. PADWAY

(Editor's Note: New murals were painted for the Civil Court of Milwaukee. Civil Judge A. J. Hedding did not like the figure called "Labor", herein reproduced. Joseph A. Padway, attorney for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, gives his view of the controversy.)

JUDGE HEDDING is to be commended for hanging simple drapes over the murals in his court room and placing a picture of George Washington over the drapes. The court house is a formal building, and the court rooms are formal rooms. To plaster up the most prominent spot in the court room with a jazz painting of some ugly figure fit for a character in Pickwick Papers, or resembling a caricature of the "Hunchback of Notre Dame," is amazing.

These murals may be art to some, but the last place in the world where they belong is in court rooms. These riotous, flamboyant, bombastic murals are as appropriate to a court room setting as a jazz band would be preceding the judge as he steps up to the bench to open court.

And I don't propose to be told I know nothing about art, or that I am "low brow," etc. I am not an artist, but I can appreciate art. I have seen and admired the finest paintings and sculptures in every part of the world. While I do not expect to see a "Moses" of the type Michelangelo sculptured for the tomb of Pope Julius and which is now in the Cathedral of St. Peter in Chains at Rome, yet I do not expect to see a Moses which looks like Banquo's ghost with an armored breast plate for a beard as though he intended to ward off bullets, which Moses now desecrates the calendar judge's court. Moses may have visited plagues upon Pharaoh, but by this mural a plague has been visited upon him.

I may agree that the subject, "Strength" may be appropriate for a court room mural, but a large, vicious, half man and half woman, ignorant looking circus freak with a hose in his hand, with something at the end of the hose resembling a snake's head, yowling with pain because it is being choked at the belly, is not "strength" to anyone with the least strength of brain. Why not put a nozzle at the end of the hose where the snake's head now is and call it "Fire Brigade"? Of course, there may be objection from the members of the fire department and I would not blame them.

**Labor lawyer commends Milwaukee judge for refusing to accept artist's figure as characteristic of labor.**

## Describes Figure

As for the mural in Judge Hedding's court room depicted as "Labor", it is fortunate that it is labeled "Labor", or no one would suspect it. Just why this buxom lass, with her back to the judge, jury, litigants and public, should represent "Labor", I do not know. Labor never turns its back on the courts even when it may differ with courts. It respects the courts, for they are a department of government, its government, the government of labor as well as of all the people. If the painter had left off a little more of the clothing one would suspect that the mural was an attempt at the style of Rubens who was so fond of painting ponderous women in the nude with a liberal display of the rear anatomy.

Why do artists take it upon themselves to portray "Labor" as big, cumbersome men and women with blank facial expressions, low tilted-back foreheads indi-

cating lack of intelligence, and, except for some semblance of human lineaments, portraying labor as one level above the dumb animal? I do not expect "Labor" portrayed with hands as delicate as those painted by Andrea del Sarto, nor with faces as smooth as a Bouguereau, but I do expect hands that are not like the top end of a stone cutter's mallet, and faces that do not resemble a dissipated beach comber. I for one, resent "Labor" depicted as ignorant brute force. The farmer and laborer are as lithe, handsome and intelligent as white collar workers or artists. If some painter will portray such a figure at a machine lathe he will be nearer the truth in art.

## What Real Art Is

What would the average father and mother tell their child about the court house murals on a visit to the court house? I do not know. But I do know that I have seen many a child enter the chambers of the Supreme Court at Madison and look at those splendid murals which adorn the four walls of that court. When a child glances towards the mural which depicts King John reluctantly yielding to the Barons at Runnymede and signing the Magna Charta, there is unfolded a tale in history that speaks a volume. The figures are human figures.

The expressions are human expressions. The coloring and anatomy is as God intended it should be. On the whole it is a magnificent and appropriate painting. The other murals, characterizing the first jury trial in Wisconsin and the Code of Justinian are beautiful murals telling a real story and are art and culture. They are paintings, not monstrosities. It may be said that the murals at Madison cost much more money. Then why spend as much money as has been spent on the court house murals, on inferior paintings which are but a waste of good paint? There is altogether too much of this theory in public work, that is, specifications calling for the most material for the least money irrespective of beauty. Witness Wisconsin Avenue bridge, situated in the most important part of town and where taxes are highest. The specifications called for the most but crudest lumber, iron and machinery at the lowest price. The result is an ugly structure which is an eye-sore to the city.

If the murals were painted with the idea of getting the most paint on the largest

(Continued on page 276)



A. J. Breitwieser, Inc.

SHE LIGHTS THE FIRES OF CONTROVERSY.



# I Spend an Evening With Edwin Markham

By the Observer

HE was at a table looking over some volumes of poetry when I entered the room. He arose, without any signs of age, and stood in the center of the room awaiting me as I approached. He is not over tall, and is stocky. His beard and hair are white and flowing as his pictures show. His eyes have the glow that poets' eyes are said to have, but what is most apparent about him is his friendliness and lack of pose. He does not appear to say, "I am Edwin Markham, author of 'The Man With the Hoe' which has been translated into 50 languages," but rather, "You are a person like me enlisted in the army of emancipation; hail, friend."

It was not long until we were talking about his work, however, because I was eager to ask many questions. Soon I prevailed upon him to read from his latest volume, "Eighty Songs at 80." In this volume there is just as much kinship with labor as there was in the man when, as a youth, he wrote his most famous poem—which the sophisticated critic, Henry L. Mencken, calls "the greatest poem ever written by an American."

He reads these labor poems to me. One, a quatrain, has the unforgettable couplet:

"I know something more awful  
and obscure,  
"The long, long patience of the  
plundered poor."

## Only One Course

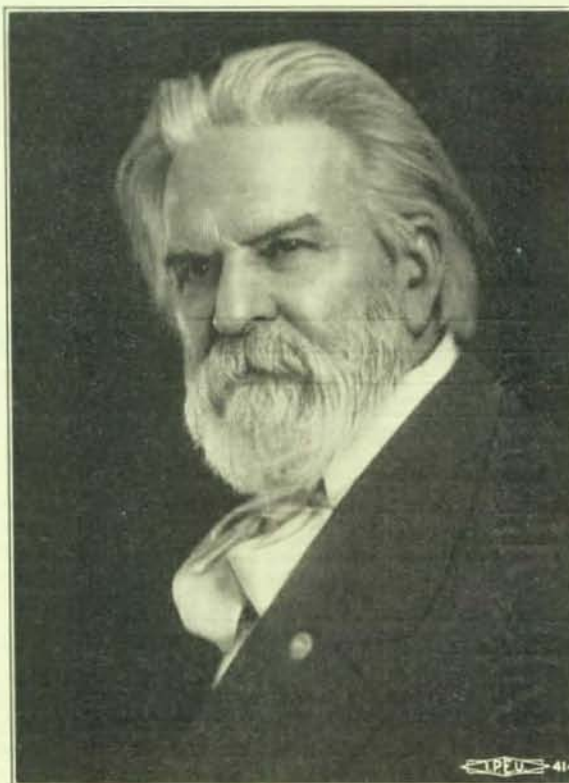
I said: "Mr. Markham, you have never lost your sympathy with working men. How does it happen that you never made any compromise with your materialistic environment?" This question seemed to nonplus him. He had never thought about it. Like all poets he is direct and sincere, and it never occurred to him that his perception of the inequalities apparent in American life should be blunted by a desire for success or for wealth.

The glowing vigor of the man surcharges the room with a kind of electric energy. I, too, begin to feel as if I am moving upon a plane beyond the daily routine. One section of his new book is entitled "Lyrics of Love." Nothing reveals the youth of the man more than with what 20-year-old passion he sings songs on the old, old theme. But they are not commonplace songs, and they have in them a deep paternal quality that love songs of youth do not show. "Prayer at the Altar of Hermes" is unforgettable.

The climax of the evening came when Mr. Markham consented to read "The Man With the Hoe." With simple dignity he got up from his chair, threw back his shoulders and began to chant

Poet who may well be called a labor poet apparently has discovered the fountain of youth. As vigorous at 80 as he was when he penned the immortal "Man with the Hoe."

from memory this hymn to the down-trodden working man. Nobody could have read it better nor more movingly,



Courtesy Judson King

EDWIN MARKHAM

Famed Author of "The Man With the Hoe", 80 Years Old in April.

and I felt I had somehow participated in a great moment.

"O masters, lords and rulers of the lands,

How will the future reckon with this man?

How answer his brute questions in that hour

When whirlwinds of rebellion shake all shores?

How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—

With those who shaped him to the thing he is—

When this dumb Terror shall rise to judge the world,

After the silence of the centuries?"

So he ended.

## Origin of Poem Told

He told us how it came to be written. He told us how when a teacher in California schools, little more than a boy, a young social philosopher brought him a picture of the Millet famous painting, torn from "Scribner's Magazine." As he looked upon that terrific indictment of labor exploitation, the first few lines of the poem had written themselves in his brain. On subsequent nights other lines came to him until the whole had somehow uttered itself. "I was only the medium," said Mr. Markham. There were many revisions after the first rough draft, but this poem, which seems to have expressed the social conscience of America in the last 50 years, came to him of itself.

Perhaps it is this sense of being a medium that keeps Mr. Markham so human. There is nothing of the bohemian about him, and nothing of the poseur. One time he said to the Observer, "Come over here and sit by this shrinking violet"—in this wise poking fun at his own exalted position in that company, and in the realm of American poetry. These satiric jabs at himself lessened the tension of his recitals of the evening.

When I arose to go, I thanked Mr. Markham for his generosity, and I said, "Mr. Markham, how do you keep so young?" His hand rested on my shoulder and his clear eyes looked into mine—"By keeping in touch with young men like you, and with the great social movement," he said.

It is idle to think that, by means of words, any real communication can ever pass from one man to another. The moment that we have something to say to each other, we are compelled to hold our peace; and if at such times we do not listen to the urgent commands of silence, invisible though they be, we shall have suffered an eternal loss that all the treasures of human wisdom can not make good; for we shall have let slip the opportunity of listening to another soul, and of giving existence, be it only for an instant, to our own.

And again, I doubt whether anything in the world can beautify a soul more spontaneously, more naturally, than the knowledge that somewhere in its neighborhood exists a pure and noble being whom it can unreservedly love.

When the soul has veritably drawn near to such a being, beauty is no longer a lovely, lifeless thing that one exhibits to the stranger, for it suddenly takes unto itself an imperious existence and its activity becomes so natural as to be henceforth irresistible.—*Maeterlinck.*

The man who trusts men will make fewer mistakes than he who distrusts them.—*Cavour.*



# Adventurer Gets Funds From Hidden Source

Record of One John J. O'Mara

It costs about \$1,000 an issue to publish the so-called National Electrical Review, St. Louis. Its editor, recently convicted on five counts for giving bad checks to his employees, has funds to operate this publication, and to send job lots free into other cities.

Incidentally, posing as a friend of union labor, John J. O'Mara issues the National Electrical Review.

The National Electrical Review is considered worthy of notice as a specimen of the kind of opposition being given the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at this time. The standards of journalism employed by O'Mara and his associates fall short of common decency, and are not likely to appeal to thoughtful persons. Such journalism suggests the question, "Why

**Personally without funds, convicted man operates scurrilous magazine broadcast wholesale in several cities. Recently convicted on five counts for giving bad checks to own employees. Served five days of 10 months' sentence, now under appeal. Deals in libel. Brings up anew question of labor spies and agents provocateur.**

Howard, dramatist and scenario writer, in his book "The Labor Spy."

"The spy's job is to report trouble.

"The (spy) propagandist becomes a politician, is elected to office, offers bribes, sways policy, compromises, blackmails, and betrays. From the floor, he heckles speakers, asks embarrassing questions, advocates violence, preaches communist theory to conservatives, frightens radicals with the dangers of their dogma, and splits either into factions, ready with bared teeth and thirsty for blood."

Mr. O'Mara is seeking to found an outlaw union which he calls—imitating the Brotherhood's name—The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. This, he says—chiming in with open-shoppers—is operated "under American principles." To him American principles appear to consist of blackguarding, slander, and libel. He manifests only ethics of a questionable character. He is fond of posing as an injured member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

## Career Outlined

His connection with Local Union No. 1 is recounted in a sworn affidavit submitted to the St. Louis court by H. P. Koenig, present business manager.

He was initiated into the local in 1912 as a helper. From that date until 1926, he was in and out of the local four times for failure to pay dues. He was dropped in October, 1926, and was reinstated in 1930, but again fell six months in arrears almost immediately. There was a period in which he had a fling at the contracting business, and records show that he owed four members of the union back wages. Through a friend it was arranged that O'Mara give his personal note for this indebtedness. He borrowed the money to pay his initiation fee in 1930. At this time, occurred an episode at the Fox Theater, where, it is charged, Mr. O'Mara figured in an attempt to force members to pay \$25 apiece to stay on the job. He won a reputation both as a worker and con-

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
City of St. Louis, }

I, Gus A. Baur, Clerk St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, do certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the Conviction

in the cause of the State of Missouri, plaintiff, vs. John J. O'Mara defendant, No. 297 Dec., 1931, as fully as the same appears of record and on file in my office.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court hereto affixed, at office, in the City of St. Louis, this 5th day of April 1932

Form 738

Gus A. Baur  
Clerk, St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction.

## Conviction No. 1

should anyone expect to be able to make a publication pay that so obviously violates every rule for attracting readers?" The answer is, "The editor does not expect to make the publication pay." Then a second question naturally arises, "Who then is footing the bills?" The National Electrical Review carries practically no advertising. It costs about \$1,000 an issue depending upon the number given away. To whose interest is it that this publication be flaunted in the faces of responsible men and women?

## Parallels Seen

There is a curious parallel between O'Mara's methods in St. Louis and the methods of hidden opponents of the electrical workers' union in other cities. Both seek to work through discredited and suspended ex-members of the union.

The O'Mara case suggests anew the use of spies and propagandists by enemies of unions.

"The labor spy occupies a position of immense strength because there is absolutely no power on earth which can hold him to the truth," says Sidney

When he has no more trouble to report his job is ended. The very nature of his job requires him to do one or two things. He may falsify his reports, or create, through his own influence upon the workers, a basis upon which to report the truth.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
City of St. Louis, }

I, Gus A. Baur, Clerk St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, do certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the Conviction

in the cause of the State of Missouri, plaintiff, vs. John J. O'Mara defendant, No. 401 Dec., 1931, as fully as the same appears of record and on file in my office.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court hereto affixed, at office, in the City of St. Louis, this 5th day of April 1932

Form 738

Gus A. Baur  
Clerk, St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction.

## Conviction No. 2



tractor for irresponsibility. He failed to pay wages. He failed to pay for supplies. He allowed a backer to pay a supply bill of \$396 to a St. Louis firm. He was a loose talker. He made promises he did not keep. He spoke of "bumping men off."

#### Incident Related

M. A. Newman, a respected member of Local Union No. 1, has made this statement about O'Mara:

"In July or August, of 1922, when I was city salesman for the United Electric Company, selling electrical supplies, located at 1120 Pine Street, I sold J. O'Mara bill of goods amounting to about \$22.00. Mr. O'Mara, as he told me, was the electrical maintenance man for the Theatre. I made out an order in the name of the theatre—when I turned it in, I was told that their credit was not good so I called Mr. O'Mara. He said he would stand good for it so I charged the order to his name. I also found that his account was no good. I called him back

trical construction industry, when it has been impossible for a period of 15 years for him to order his own private affairs properly and decently, or to get along with men whom he calls friends, or to maintain the confidence of employers.

In March, 1932, O'Mara was convicted on five counts in the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction "on charges of drawing, uttering and delivering check."

#### (Copy of Court Record)

#### "IN THE SAINT LOUIS COURT OF CRIMINAL CORRECTION.

March 28, 1932.

"The State of Missouri, vs. John J. O'Mara, 297, December, 1931; On Charge of Drawing, Uttering and Delivering Check.

"Now, at this day, comes the Prosecuting Attorney for the State, and the defendant in his own proper person also comes, and having seen and heard read the information herein, says he is not guilty in manner and form as therein charged and the Court having heard the evidence and being fully advised of and concerning the premises doth find the defendant guilty of said charge and assesses his punishment at a term of two (2) months in the Work House of the City of St. Louis, together with the costs herein accrued.

"March 30, 1932.

"Now, at this day, comes the defendant by his attorney and files a motion for new trial herein and enters into bond pending said motion, said bond and said motion made returnable April 23, 1932."

STATE OF MISSOURI, {  
City of St. Louis, }

I, Gus A. Baur, Clerk St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, do certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the Conviction

in the cause  
of the State of Missouri, plaintiff, vs. John J. O'Mara defendant, No. 434 Dec.,  
1931 as fully as the same appears of record and on file in my office.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court hereto affixed, at office, in the City of  
St. Louis, this 5th day of April 1932  
Gus A. Baur  
Clerk, St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction.

Form 718

#### Conviction No. 4

STATE OF MISSOURI, {  
City of St. Louis, }

I, Gus A. Baur, Clerk St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, do certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the Conviction

in the cause  
of the State of Missouri, plaintiff, vs. John J. O'Mara defendant, No. 402 Dec.,  
1931 as fully as the same appears of record and on file in my office.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court hereto affixed, at office, in the City of  
St. Louis, this 5th day of April 1932  
Gus A. Baur  
Clerk, St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction.

Form 718

#### Conviction No. 3

and told him I would write out a cash sale and leave it on the board, as we called it, when customers wanted to pay in a week or so. About a month later, several bills were handed to me of the same nature by Mr. Sickemeyer, who was the president of the United Electric Company and to collect them or make some arrangements to pay them. Mr. O'Mara's bill was one of the several I had to pay because I went good for them. I tried to collect from him many times in the next three or four months and he gave the following excuses, 'I don't owe it,' 'I haven't the money,' 'I don't expect to pay it,' which made me believe that he was irresponsible or out of his head. When I met him at the Fairground Hotel in April, 1929, he tried to borrow from me. He also forgot entirely that he owed me money."

#### Record Unreliable

It is this person with his record of instability, who is recklessly attacking and slandering officers of local unions in various cities of the United States. He it is who promises to bring order, peace and fair conditions to the elec-

His record has been one long financial fiasco, and yet he is able to secure funds from a hidden source with which to attack the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. What persons are they who want to do damage to the union so badly that they are willing to back an adventurer like O'Mara?

STATE OF MISSOURI, {  
City of St. Louis, }

I, Gus A. Baur, Clerk St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, do certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the Conviction

in the cause  
of the State of Missouri, plaintiff, vs. John J. O'Mara defendant, No. 457 Dec.,  
1931 as fully as the same appears of record and on file in my office.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court hereto affixed, at office, in the City of  
St. Louis, this 5th day of April 1932  
Gus A. Baur  
Clerk, St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction.

Form 718

#### Conviction No. 5



# Was Mr. Cord Pleased to Drop Hot Poker?

ON March 17, 1932, Frederic Coburn relinquished the presidency of the Aviation Corporation and of its subsidiary, the American Airways, Inc., one of the four big transcontinental lines. He was succeeded in office by La Motte T. Cohn, president and director of Air Investors, Inc., director of Air Associates and director of Roosevelt Field, Inc.

In the latter part of March the Wall Street Journal reported that E. L. Cord, head of the Century Air Lines, Inc., and its sister company, Century Pacific Lines, Ltd., two rival lines operating in the middle west and along the Pacific coast, was negotiating to acquire an interest in the Aviation Corporation, through purchase of stock. [About this time Mr. Cord was engaged in "strafing" air-pilots, and the Electrical Workers Union.]

But on April 2, 1932, W. A. Harriman, chairman of the board of directors of the Aviation Corporation, announced the purchase by that company of its two Cord competitors. No cash was involved in the transaction. The physical assets acquired consist of 27 tri-motored Stinson planes, three single-motored planes and the Century's base at the Chicago Municipal Airport. In return for his relinquished properties, Mr. Cord is to receive about 140,000 shares of stock of the Aviation Corporation (approximately five per cent of its stock outstanding) and with one of his associates is to be elected to the board of directors and to the executive committee of that company, at its forthcoming annual meeting, under a two-year contract that Cord will not re-enter the aviation transportation field during that period.

The fact that there are already some 65 directors on the board of the Aviation Corporation suggests that it may be an established policy of that company to buy up independent competing lines and to incorporate their leaders in its own board of directors.

Since the routes of the Century lines for the most part parallel those of American Airways, all excepting those between Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Sacramento, are to be discontinued. Those which are to be discontinued immediately are: Cleveland to Detroit, Detroit to Chicago, Cleveland to Chicago, Los Angeles to El Paso, via Tucson. The route from Chicago to East St. Louis is to be continued temporarily.

It is said that special consideration will be given to 40 or 50 Century air pilots who have been receiving \$300 a month or more, but otherwise no provision has been made for the 350 persons making up the operating personnel of the lines to be abandoned.

In addition to the 140,000 shares received in exchange for his Century interests, Mr. Cord and his associates have recently been buying Aviation Corporation stock in the open market and have also acquired several large blocks of it

**Young Napoleon of finance gracefully retires from field where he posed as a potentate capable of driving American wages down to Asiatic levels. Air pilots' union presented united front. Century Air-lines absorbed.**

from holding companies, so that now Cord holds, in all, about 500,000 out of 2,763,000 shares outstanding of that company (or approximately 18 per cent). It is estimated that his holdings in the Aviation Corporation make up an investment close to \$1,750,000.

The Air Line Pilots' Association is the youngest international union in America. It was formed during 1931 and affiliated with the A. F. of L. in September of that year. Its international president is David L. Behnke, a former U. S. army airplane pilot and now an air-mail route flyer for the Boeing line out of Chicago.

Like Behnke, the majority of the new union's members are ex-army or navy flyers. Many of them made records in the air service of the United States or allied nations during the World War.

Behnke was practically the founder of the union. Since the development of commercial flying in America several organizations of pilots have been formed. There was the "Air Mail Pilots of America," organized in 1920, when the flyers worked directly for the U. S. Post Office Department, the "National Air Pilots' Association" and a west coast group calling itself the "Professional Pilots' Association." Others came and went.

Behnke insisted from the start that the pilots should be in a real trade union. He made effort to turn one of the existing groups into a labor organization, and when he failed to make the shift he started forming a new one—the Air Line Pilots' International Association. The union was a success from the start. There were only 750 pilots employed on regular air lines and the new organization soon had two-thirds of them on its roster.

The union's primary purpose is to promote safety in the air—for themselves and for the passengers entrusted to their care. The members realize something that evidently many employers have never been able to comprehend—that safety is the best investment that any industry can make.—Labor News Service.

## COURT JESTER REBUKES WAGE-CUTTERS



Courtesy Fox Film Corp.

WILL ROGERS

Court jesters have privileges not accorded to those who toil. Will makes a living by telling 'em. He is the only guy who ever slapped Cal Coolidge on the back. Now he tells E. L. Cord, of the ex-Century Airlines where to get off at.

"I see where some line is going to make aviation pay by taking it out of the pilots' salary. When they start hiring cheap pilots I will stop flying. That's what built up what confidence in the aviation we have, is the experience, character, and dependability of our pilots. I think they are just about the highest type bunch of men we have."



# Depression Increases Technological Jobless

TWO utterances made this month by two widely different authorities stress the dilemma in which industry now finds itself. J. P. Jordan, member of the firm of Stevenson, Jordan and Harrison, management engineers, writing in *The Annalist*, April 15, counsels management to be hard-boiled, face the facts and cut down the number of employees to the very limit.

"Right at the start let us dispose of the element of sentiment. No one in the world has more inherent sentiment than the writer or any of his associates. And it must be recognized that at all times there must be absolutely fair, honest and considerate dealings.

"But there is in reality a sharp distinction between sentiment and definite obligation when times like the present demand action. The destiny or convenience of a few employees must be measured against a like destiny or convenience of many more stockholders. As a matter of fact, the interests of the stockholders must be considered jointly with the interests of the individuals on the payroll, no matter what the circumstances may be. Stockholders who are absolutely unable to work, whose resources must provide their entire income, are obviously entitled to every protection. While cessation of dividends may be unavoidable, the depletion of stockholders' investment equities through over-consideration for individual employees could rightfully be classed as a most flagrant breach of trust on the part of those in the management who are responsible therefor.

"Sentiment, therefore, is not to be applied only to those individuals with whom actual contact has built up a close relationship. Hard as it may seem, there must be just as much sentiment displayed toward unseen stockholders, a part or all of whose source of income and permanency of investment equity are at stake. \* \* \*

"The facts are that much must be done which is a very difficult job for any executive to do. This covers such points as changing or discontinuing useless practices; supplanting ineffectives with effectives; weeding out useless "retainer" employees; discontinuing "traditional" practices which are of doubtful value to current and future operations; revamping distribution methods, where often radical changes from past practice bring remarkable results; revamping of the engineering or design function to better support sales and manufacturing together with the cutting out for the present of doubtful development work; concentration of accounting and statistical work to a basis of greatest effectiveness at least cost; cutting out levels of intermediate responsibility in all companies, especially in large companies, where such levels are usually unnecessary and often obstructive of proper action; elimination of the useless expense for rent, secretaries, clerks, traveling, and so forth, caused by 'super-executive' complex of many junior or divisional executives; elimination of a great part of entertainment expense; challenging the reason for existence for every dollar on the payroll for any person, high or low; putting every direct and all possible in-

## Management advised to cut to bone, while figures show descending scale of those who work.

direct workers on an incentive basis; putting all supervisory forces on an incentive basis with lower fixed salaries; and other points too numerous to mention."

At the same time Hon. James M. Mead, of New York, writes in the *Congressional Record* a story of the dwindling forces of labor in modern industry.

"We have seen from the report of the census of manufactures that the percentage of wages paid 25 or 30 years ago was above 20 per cent of the value of the wealth they helped to produce. In 1923 the percentage fell to 18 per cent of the value of the manufactured products; in 1929 to 16.4 per cent. This resulted in the reduction of purchasing power of the group of wage earners in this particular field. We have no general statistics that I can refer to showing the percentage of wages in regard to the creation of wealth in other fields, but we do know from experience that in the building trades through modern devices of handling concrete, electrical hoists, mechanical stone cutters, and so forth, in comparison with the production-wage percentages fell off in these fields equally or perhaps more than in the manufactures. The same is true of public utilities.

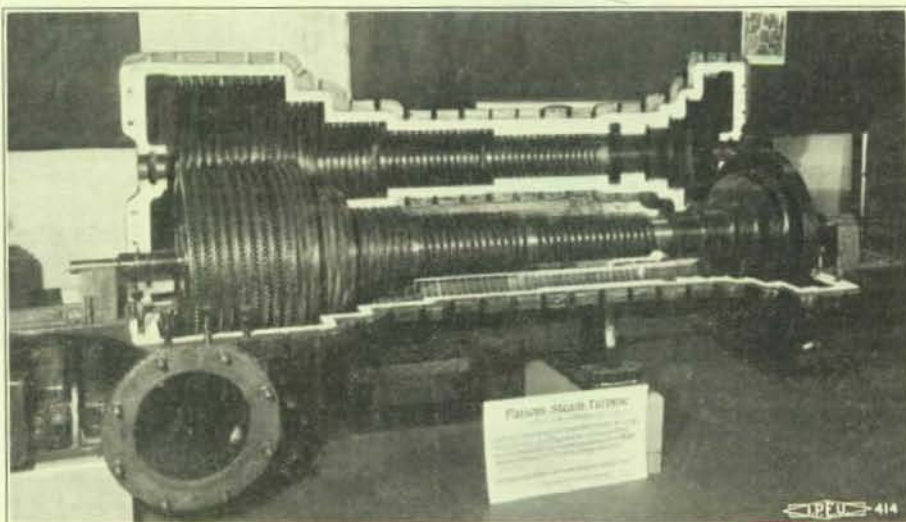
"The increased power of engines, the increased trainloads, and the amount of freight carried from one point to another involves not more than 50 per cent of the labor today than was required even 10 years ago. In every department of American industry we see a constant effort to reduce the number of wage earners. At the present time about the only fields in which the normal number of employees are at work with the normal

wage are the civil service departments—federal, state and municipal. Any reduction of wages in this group, instead of remedying the condition, will increase the seriousness of the problem. The federal government should be the one to take the initiative in protection of the wage group. The selfishness of individuals may cause them to follow the principle of supply and demand and reduce the wage far below the minimum requirements. The federal government should take every possible means to prevent such a policy rather than set an example which will only be too readily followed. The primary purpose of government is the protection of the weak.

"The average citizen, as far as lies within the power of the government, should be enabled to enjoy a living wage which does not merely include the necessities of life but normal comforts according to American standard of living. The root of the depression today is the concentration of wealth and its consequent inertness. Money at the bottom of a vault adds no more comfort or joy to living than though it were at the bottom of a mine. It is only when in circulation that it can give to mankind the blessings which American citizenship have a right to enjoy. The only normal way of distributing money is through wages. When money is circulating through many hands, the rich will benefit because of the percentage which they will gain from the businesses and industries which they conduct, and the wage earner will be benefited by the comforts of life which it will provide for him as it passes through his hands."

The madness of unplanned industry drives to a ruthless end.

When men are rightly occupied, their amusement grows out of their work, as the color petals out of a fruitful flower; when they are faithfully helpful and compassionate, all their emotions are steady, deep, perpetual and vivifying to the soul as is the natural pulse to the body.—John Ruakin.



Museums of the Peaceful Arts

### A LANDMARK IN THE MACHINE AGE

The First Parsons Steam Turbine Brought to the United States. Now the Machine Age Advances to a Point That Makes This Look Old, Though Dated 1895.



# Are Workers Happy in Machine Age

By LOUIS NASH, Trade Union Promotional League, Seattle

**D**ISCUSSING the impending industrial revolution in a symposium on engineering progress, conducted by the Engineering Foundation last July 11, Dr. E. E. Kenneth Mees, director of research for the Eastman Kodak Co., made this significant statement: "Shall we stop scientific progress and try to get back to the world of the past? (a la Gandhi) To this I would say that it is no use to discuss it. Scientific progress will continue to accelerate. In my opinion, that acceleration will finally end in a revolution in our whole social and economic life.

"What form that revolution will take and what type of life will come out of it, we cannot tell. I believe, however, that in some respects the life of the future will be closer to the life of the past than it will be to the life of today.

"This Utopia of the future may be possible primarily because of engineering progress, and in that sense at some time engineering progress may be a blessing to mankind. Up to the present time I doubt whether, on the whole, it has been. So far the one great gift of science to the world has been the diminution of disease."

## Men are Happier

"The material benefits conferred by modern engineering," said Dr. Mees, "have not resulted in making life happier than it was 4,000 years ago."

Coming from such a source, Dr. Mees' statement constitutes a staggering indictment of our machine age. It may, perhaps, be claimed that the urban worker has gained greatly in comfort by the progress in engineering. It may be true that a factory operative in a modern American textile mill has a much greater chance of happiness than a corresponding operative in an English mill town seventy years ago; but a glimpse at the condition of the employees in the mills of Massachusetts and the new South fails to emphasize the fact, if such it be. Strike after strike in the cotton, woolen and silk mills of America against the unbearable conditions imposed by their task masters through the "stretch-out" system, only goes to prove that all of the benefits have been appropriated by the owners of the machines. The same rule holds good in every industry where those employed therein are unorganized.

We who have been on the firing line for the last 40 years know with what misgivings the advent of the machine age was heralded.

## One Single Solution

That we were not mistaken as to the ultimate results is being verified with each succeeding year. And still we have not lost faith in the ability of our people to work out a solution satisfac-

## Seasoned labor man makes thoughtful observations on the present system of mechanized production.

tory to the great masses of wage-earners who have been adversely affected by machine development.

The shorter work-week must be accepted eventually (why not now?) if the capitalist system is to continue. There are no profits in the breadlines, and we seem to be wedded to the profit system.

Billions in wages and millions in profits are being and will continue to be lost to industry every year so long as mass unemployment is permitted to continue.

To absorb the disemployed millions, days and hours must be shortened or the deluge can not be much longer delayed. Will the men who are looking for profits develop sufficient vision to realize this fact before it is too late? We anxiously await their answer.

In its heart the world cares for little but play; but in its life it does hardly anything but work, for the world has forgotten that the reason of its work is—play. The natural man works that he may play—works that he may love and dream, and know while he may the wonders and joys of the strange and lovely world which for a short space he is allowed to inhabit; the unnatural man plays that he may work. So unnatural indeed have we become that not only have we forgotten our dreams, but we have actually grown ashamed of them.

Proverbially there is nothing of which an Englishman is so much ashamed as his emotions. To suspect him of sentiment is to imply insult, to surprise him in tears is to commit a mortal offense. Laughter he still retains, but too often for the unworthy purpose of laughing at other people's emotions, and ridiculing beautiful things he no longer understands. England indeed is the Siberia of emotions. Let us all escape from Siberia.—Richard Le Gallienne.

Bigotry has no head and can not think, no heart and can not feel. When she moves it is in wrath; when she pauses it is amid ruin. Her prayers are curses, her God is a demon, her communion is death, her vengeance is eternity, her decalogue written in the blood of her victims, and if she stops for a moment in her infernal flight it is upon a kindred rock to whet her vulture fang for a more sanguinary desolation.

—Daniel O'Connell.

## A MAN HAS PASSED THIS WAY

A TRIBUTE TO CHARLES P. FORD

By DALE B. SIGLER, L. U. No. 125

As those whom we have known, held dear  
And loved, pass from our earthly ken,  
We, in our human thought, are prone to grieve,  
Expressing sorrow in a fancied loss.  
Yet, to the thinking man, this is unseemly.  
To him who rightly lives, the step beyond  
Comes only in reward for service done—  
Promotion earned to service greater far  
In that vast scheme of things we know as God!  
A fitting tribute then, the thought which would  
Rejoice in having known and labored with  
The loved departing one; which, speeding him  
Upon his upward way without regret, would count  
It blessed to have shared his work;  
Would, grateful, feel a privilege conferred  
In living on, enriched by having learned  
Some truth from him who has gone on before.  
Look backward on the landmarks he has placed  
Of good deeds done, of service for the right,  
And, realizing truth, this tribute pay—  
A man has passed this way!



# 20 Billions in Public Works None Too Much

**T**HOUGH Senator La Follette's bill asks for only five and one-half billion dollars for public works, the American Engineering Council believes that 20 billions is the sum needed to bring the United States in line with modern needs.

The statement in full:

Expenditure of 20 billion dollars to modernize existing buildings and obsolete plants and to rehabilitate cities and towns is the quickest and soundest way of restoring prosperity and of meeting the needs of the American nation, according to Francis Lee Stuart, member of the public affairs committee of the American Engineering Council.

"The outstanding disgrace of America is the unhealthy and indecent housing and sanitary conditions of our slums and of many of our homes," declares Mr. Stuart, noted New York engineer, in a statement issued by the Council, public service body of the engineering profession. "It is a governmental function of cities and states and nation to correct this abuse. The people have a right to ask them to act and at once."

Mr. Stuart, past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and consulting engineer of the Hudson River Project, and of the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, asserts that he is hopeful of the future because there seems so much to be done.

"There are billions of dollars worth of sound, self-supporting and profitable projects of construction that await approval and the impulse to get under way," he says. "Many other undertakings of nationwide importance should be in progress. These include improvement in sanitation of all kinds in all districts, water supply and distribution, sewerage and disposal plants, street paving and other ordinary town and country needs and such additional road building as is justifiable.

## Huge Projects Wait

"Most of these projects could be constructed within our financial ability and with advantage under present day costs. None are in competition with existing industries. Modernizing existing buildings and obsolete plants alone runs into almost unbelievable sums.

"We must move forward as a people and not stand still. There are some 20 billions of dollars or more of such undertakings which should be going on now or in the next few years. The best way is to press for those expenditures that improve the average of our polyglot population in health, decency and self-supporting work instead of for the dole, and so breed the feeling of self-respect and freedom to think, which has been the foundation of American progress.

"When we take a worldwide outlook there is simply an immeasurable demand for American wares and methods

**Engineer sounds call to true American spirit for projects destined to make the nation measure up to its potential wealth. Rebukes niggardly policy. Only way to give work.**

of thought. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the inhabitants of the globe are living on a scale that is of grave concern to our civilization and is one of its responsibilities.

"These human beings will want our help for generations to come in improving living conditions, and, judging by past experience, they must have it or by stagnation be absorbed or perish. I can see no exceptions—China, Japan, Russia, South America, Africa, even benighted sections of Europe and the United States, and the world in general need the same things that have made us great.

"We are not through improving our own living conditions. We are just beginning to see the necessity, as a business matter, for research to find means for a more equitable distribution of things that lead to well being. The future holds far more advances than the past.

"If we can guide our efforts to distribute our mental and physical products properly among the mass of humanity, wherever found, who are willing to work to pay their way in the world within their means, we shall progressively develop a demand for our products that will keep wheels turning,

and create opportunities and demand for investments.

"The crucial question for this country is: How can we improve at once our economic situation with the least possible disruption of our taxation and public finance policies. In time of depression it would seem that sale of bonds and the use of the money at home are most helpful. In any event, our government at last seems to be co-operating to check our troubles, and in avoiding bond issues, our tax schedules and fiscal policies must not be sent from bad to worse.

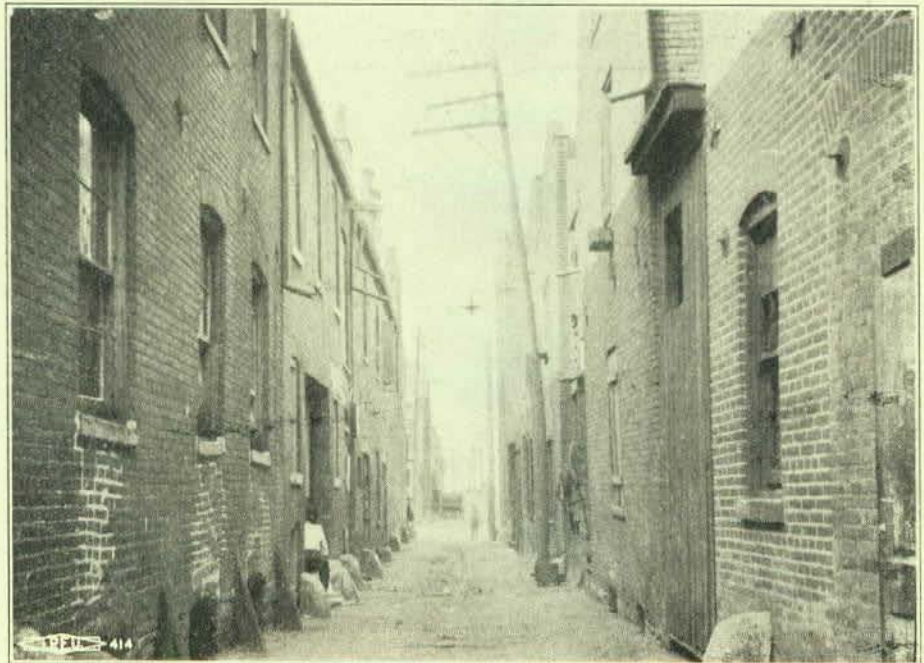
"The amazing march forward of our people through the moral dangers of inflation and prosperity, the shock of deflation and depression, the ability of our form of government to survive the ills of government in business, and the will to preserve and improve our social relations notwithstanding the various political diseases which beset us all, are nothing short of miraculous.

"Complacency, inaction, hesitation and lack of self-confidence are not the forces that made us great. The restoration of confidence transcends all other phases of our difficulties. I believe that publicity that is understandable is the only way to change public opinion and clear away distrust. The sooner we have it, the sooner we will be back to normal.

## Against Super-Bankers

"We must not be exploited by super-bankers and by the law. We must separate banks from affiliates and stock sales organizations; the temptation is too great. Among the many changes that will follow our experiences is the

(Continued on page 278)



Courtesy National Housing Association

ST. LOUIS, MO., ANOTHER CITY WITH CIVIC PRIDE, BLOTS RECORD WITH SLUMS.



# Insull Group Drifts Toward Banker Control

THE first noteworthy indication of the serious financial condition of the Insull electrical utility set-up appeared when the two leading investment trusts of the pyramid, the Corporation Securities Co. of Chicago and the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., failed to declare their quarterly dividends last February. Shortly after, in March, the Middle West Utilities Co., the largest holding company of operating units in the Insull system, also passed all of its dividends.

The annual statements of these companies, published at about this time, disclosed the gravity of the situation. In spite of the fact that the electrical operating revenues of the Middle West Utilities System had increased 2.91 per cent in 1931 over 1930, the combined net income had dropped from nearly \$27,000,000 in 1930 to just under \$17,000,000 in 1931, equivalent after deductions for interest charges and preferred dividends to 84c a share of common outstanding in 1931 as against \$1.59 in 1930. Cash resources of the parent company, Middle West Utilities, were stated as only \$2,626,851 in the report. Bank loans to the concern at the end of 1931, stood at approximately \$29,000,000. In addition \$10,000,000 5 per cent gold notes are falling due June 1, 1932, and no resources are in view wherewith to meet this maturity. Ordinarily the payment of these obligations could be met by a new issue of bonds, but current economic conditions have brought about such an adverse security market as to make this step infeasible. The company has a contingent liability of about \$5,000,000 on the note of a subsidiary and deferred payments on purchases amounting to another \$5,000,000. Advances to subsidiaries during the past years, in order that they may carry on their programs of expansion, have amounted to \$25,000,000 and account for the incurring of much of the bank loans already mentioned. Collateral was deposited to secure these loans, but recent stock market shrinkages have now decimated its value. Incidentally, it was revealed last December in the Federal Trade Commission investigation of utilities that there have been tremendous write ups in the value of utility companies purchased by the Middle West System in the past 20 years. The value of these companies was carried on the books of the parent corporation sometimes at three and four times the sum it paid for them. Depreciation in the stock market value of their securities throughout the depression has been at least in line with that of other securities. While most of the operating units of the system are claimed to be in healthy condition, their security values have been dragged down into the depths in the general market landslide—and the Middle West Utilities Co. is the

## Huge utility interests move into receivership. Trend away from operating-management to finance-management accentuated.

chief owner of their stock. When the individual operating units, following the merry custom of the times, failed to declare their dividends, the parent holding company was deprived further of a major source of its income. Moreover, the known difficulties of the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., and the Corporation Securities Co. of Chicago, both of which had substantial holdings in Middle West Utilities, affected confidence in the latter company far from favorably.

### Huge Holding Companies

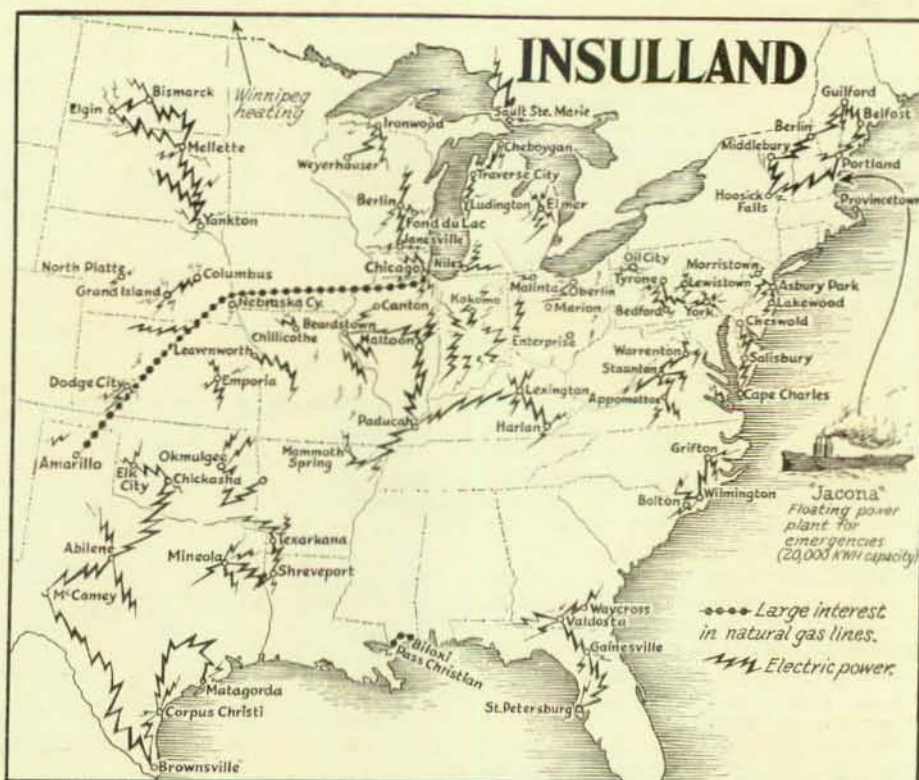
The situation of these two finance organizations was even worse than that of the Middle West Utilities Co., since their position depended to a greater extent upon the healthiness of the securities they built in other companies. Most of their investments were made at the peak of the bull market. They originally represented a combined total of approximately \$405,000,000. According to the annual reports in February the shrinkages in market value of these holdings by the end of 1931 was \$333,000,000, leaving a balance of about \$72,000,000 which, with further shrinkages since then is little if any greater

than the combined outstanding bank loans of the two corporations. Between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of their combined securities have been pledged as collateral for these loans. Their cash resources at the end of 1931 totaled only \$2,772,610.

Reorganization was obviously necessary. There has been considerable talk of merging the two investment trusts into one, thus eliminating much unnecessary waste and simplifying the financial structure. Samuel Insull, Sr., 72-year old magnate, resigned from some of his offices in subsidiary companies in order to turn his full attention to straightening the difficulties of the larger concerns and devoted his entire fortune to their rescue. He hastened to New York and persuaded his friend, Owen D. Young, chairman of General Electric, to undertake a study of the Middle West Utilities Co., and join a conference with certain New York bankers and J. P. Morgan & Co. to try to work out a sound recapitalization plan and to prevent, if possible, a dissipation of utility properties. It was considered impractical to sell any of the properties of the system at this time, since no offers had been received at what were deemed to be fair prices. Many of the properties, it will be remembered, had been written-up in value on the parent company's books so that their sale now would incur overburdening losses—though this point is not one which is advertised generally.

Looked for financial assistance from Morgan, General Electric and Westing-

(Continued on page 277)



Courtesy "Time"



# Modern Hospital Makes Economy Record

By CARL WREGE, L. U. No. 52, Newark

UPON a knoll in a dominant location in Essex County, at Belleville, N. J., a Newark suburb, is located the new Essex County Isolation Hospital, most modern of its type in the country, just recently completed at a cost of \$3,250,000.

In this project everything of the best in material and workmanship was selected and used for good economy, and for future maintenance.

The freeholders and superintendent of plants and structures are proud to have such a structure become part of the municipal lay-out, and open to the citizens of the county of Essex.

The electrical work was a good portion of the total construction cost, the contract being \$392,765. A matter of concern on all electrical installations of this size is the cost of extra work not planned. On this project the charges for extra work were only about three-fifths of 1 per cent of the total cost of electrical contract which was \$392,765. With good engineering combined with a well organized firm of contractors and organized electrical workers, a project can be completed as planned and estimated with a minimum of less than one-half of 1 per cent for extra work.

The engineering layout was by one of our local engineering firms, Runyon and Carey, electrical and mechanical consulting engineers, of which Mr. M. C. Runyon had the supervision of the project. The electrical contractor was the K. W. Electric Company, of Newark; Mr. H. L. Fleihman, manager, and Mr. W. R. Scott, who is also a member of L. U. No. 52, field superintendent, and myself representing the company on the job. The combined efforts of all concerned, from our local union representatives to the contractors, made the record possible. The co-operation given by the chief engineer of the institution, Mr. Weiss; the

**Newark suburb has electrically equipped structure second to none in the United States. Complete fire alarm and radio systems installed.**

consulting engineer on the job, Mr. M. E. Runyon, and the contractors went a long way toward solving some of the many problems and making the high quality installation, that it certainly is, possible.

Continuing, I will attempt to review a few items which should be interesting to readers of the official JOURNAL:

The new buildings as part of this project are main hospital group, consisting of four wings, tower building and student nurses home. In the existing old buildings, of which there are 10, including power house, new fire alarms, electric clocks and radio systems were installed.

## Power House Equipment Intricate

The power house consisted of one new unit for power and light and central control fire alarm switchboard and feeder panels. The power and light system is 230-115 volt, three-wire, d. c., with balancers and ungrounded neutral. Feeders go to new and old buildings by means of new underground network or fibre ducts inclosed in concrete envelope and concrete manholes. There are 32 ducts and 20 cables leaving power house in this system for power and light. Feeders to main hospital group for power consist of three 1,750,000 cm., single-conductor, 30 per cent rubber and lead covered cables for each outside leg and one 1,750,000 cm., similar to above type, for center leg. The lighting feeder is a

duplicate of power feeders. The large copper capacity was necessary to compensate for voltage drop as buildings are remote from power house. The center leg in power feeders is used only in emergency, as by means of a coupling switch power feeder may be used for power and light or vice versa.

Feeders to all other buildings are typical. All feeders are protected by I. T. E. air circuit breakers ranging in size from five amperes to 1,200 amperes, inclusive, and all motors are protected by I. T. E. U-Re-Lite air circuit breakers for disconnecting switches, eliminating fuses. These breakers are adjustable for various ranges.

All switchboards are free standing with pull boxes over and grilles around. Conduits are arranged entering pull boxes so as to be over designated feeder circuit breaker panel, thus eliminating crossing of cables inside of box and unnecessary racking. There are no splices or connections inside of pull boxes as busses from breakers are arranged so they terminate directly under slate sections in underside of pull box where cables are lugged and connected to busses outside of pull box.

## Three Types of Meters

Metering of feeders is done in power house on feeder panels—one watt meter (commercial type), one Esterline Angus graphic watt meter, and one ammeter.

These meters are used on each feeder panel so a record of each feeder may be obtained. There is a totalizing watt meter on each generator panel. All power panel boards have spade handle switches with lignum vitae yokes and no switch is smaller than 60-ampere capacity.

The above switches and yokes are an

(Continued on page 276)



A MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL THAT IS AS HANDSOME AS IT IS EFFICIENTLY EQUIPPED.



# Marriage of Finance and Industry Unhappy

By K. N. ROHRER, L. U. 65, Butte, Montana

THE individual worker is very seldom heard from except through his own publishing mediums, whose circulation includes but a portion of our citizenship. And yet labor has a philosophy and attitude of its own, and many questions that need answering. In our large press organization the necessities of the worker are usually skipped over very lightly, or else ignored as a problem which must wait until other matters have been attended to. Labor, as history will show, is a rather plastic branch of humanity, and is usually not only willing but anxious to get along with everybody, and yet as labor becomes more intelligent we wonder if the true definition of co-operation is obedience when applied to labor, and that the duty of labor is to accept all plans and specific details as formulated, before being presented to labor for its approval, and is to be considered co-operation in this case.

Our recent history is proving definitely that the management and objectives of our many branches of activity are not always intelligent, and yet while management asks labor for suggestions, I, and no doubt many others, have found such suggestions to be resented when they are presented for consideration.

Politics, business and capital are well aware of the delicate condition in an economic system that must have confidence and good will in large quantities for successful results, or else go on the operating table. They are also aware of the lack of this confidence, and of conditions abroad, that are even worse. The surface of our political and economic sea is rather rough, and there is evidence of much discontent and friction between various parties. But there are even more powerful undercurrents that are moving about, and that we who are on the side lines, can feel without being able to see or hear them. This year, 1932, is going to write quite a paragraph in history, and to get back to the main topic, just where is labor going to come in?

## Surplus of Jobless

During the past few years, science, with the aid of industry and finance, has discovered many ways and means to bigger and better production, and more of it, and with its assistance and co-operation has increased the efficiency of labor to many times the amount in previous production. And yet this surplus production per man, instead of being a surplus of purchasing power, has shown up as a surplus of unemployment, and apparently industry has received a surplus of commodities. These surpluses are both negative in so far as prosperity is concerned. I am wondering, is there another surplus somewhere? If so, where is it and what is it doing? Apparently the surplus of confidence and good will is rather lacking also. Or is it a negative surplus that we have manu-

**Industrial management is hen-pecked under the arrangement, and labor is only a step-child, ignored or abused. A worker asks pertinent questions. Any reorganization of the present bankrupt set-up must take labor into full consideration.**

factured? But the main thing is, are we going to keep on doing it?

Industry and finance are desperately attempting to get their houses in order, and big business stated recently in speaking to our old Uncle Sammie, "Oh, Sammie, give us a hand here a bit, will you? But remember now, 'hands off' while you're doing it," and when, with Sammie's assistance, these houses are in order, as they eventually will be, what happens then? Are we going to do it all over again? Surely another negative surplus is not necessary. Labor's house has been constantly in need of repairs and reconstruction work for several thousand years now; in fact, for some time before finance and industry were beginning to say "mama" and "daddy." And yet it seems that the orders are to the effect that wages must go down in order that securities may go up. Or is this just a back seat driver? It is said

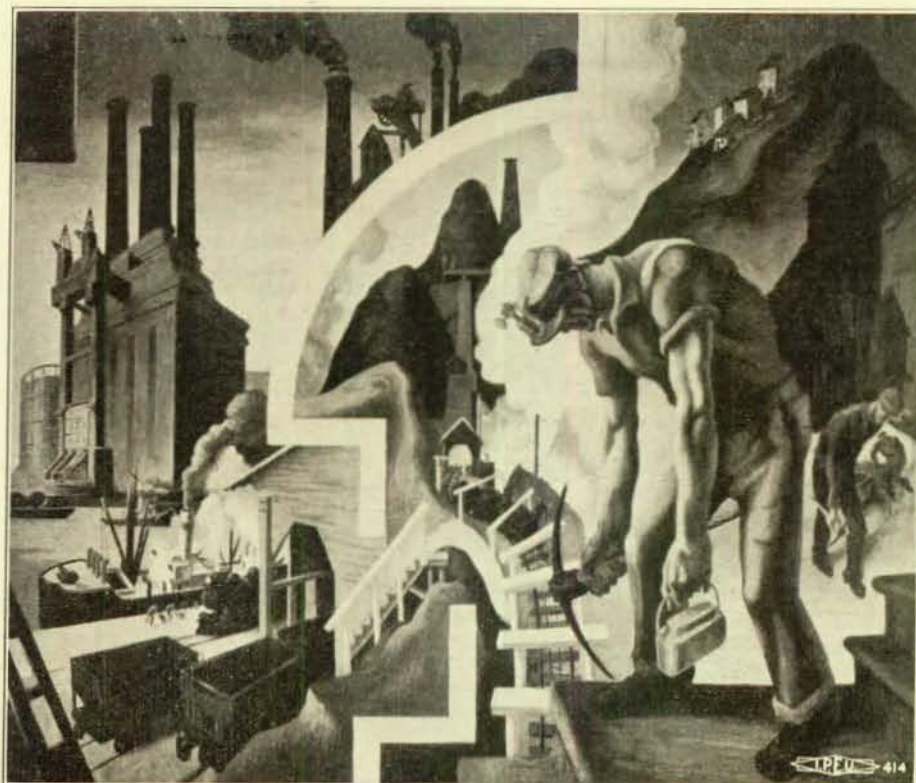
that "The meek shall inherit the earth," and yet we wonder, for it gets rather monotonous waiting at times, particularly when those who tell us to wait are not waiting themselves. Possibly their houses must be repaired first, or we might learn how to get along without them.

I have often wondered why it is that when industrial managers find themselves dominated with the financial attitudes and objectives, that they do not leave the industrial field and enter that of finance. I have always considered these two separate entities with different attitudes, objectives and characteristics, even though consolidated. Marriage as you know is a form of consolidation, in which two people merge their interests, and yet their attitudes, objectives and methods of operation, show different characteristics. In fact, this characteristic is quite evident at times. I wonder if industry really enjoys being hen pecked, but, perhaps, like many others, it is a case of take it and like it.

## College Men Now Declasse

Education is recognized as a necessity in our country, and while its methods do not eliminate selfishness and impatience, nevertheless, thoughtlessness and forgetfulness are gradually disappearing. Higher education is open to the people of all classes, and management in all of its subordinate positions will soon be

(Continued on page 275)



"MINING"

Courtesy of New School of Social Research

By Benton, Catches Force and Vigor of American Industrial Life.



# Electric Hotbeds Beat Father Time

By B. S. Reid, L. U. 309, East St. Louis

**D**URING times of depression in the electrical industry such as we are going through at the present time, it behooves our membership to devise ways and means of opening up new avenues of employment. Local Union No. 309 is submitting the following facts which may be beneficial, that is, the electrification of hotbeds for growing of flowers and vegetables.

Charles Goetz, of Freeburg Avenue, R. R. No. 1, Belleville, Ill., the largest white asparagus grower in this part of the country and the largest hotbed vegetable plant grower in St. Clair County, has now in operation 19 electric hotbeds. This electrical installation was put in by

**Young plants warmed by electricity cut sprouting time one-half, and often much more. Wiring for gardening offers new field of endeavor.**

St. Louis County, co-operating with Mr. Parks, installed the first electrically heated hotbed in this section. Mr. Venarde's results were so gratifying that he has since equipped all of his hotbeds with electric heating units.

"Word soon reached one of Mr. Venarde's neighbors who installed one electrically heated hotbed which produced such splendid results that now he has 23 (6 by 16 feet) electrically heated beds, and plans more for next year.

"These experienced truck gardeners have found tremendous advantages in the electrically heated hotbed. In addition to being less expensive to install and operate than those heated by other methods, they require very little attention, thereby saving time and labor.

"The advantage of the electrically heated hotbed is that the heat is always available from the power line, when it is required, and the growth of the plant is very easily controlled by regulating the temperature of the bed. The electric heating element does not carry disease into the bed, nor does it give off any fumes which deteriorate the plants. There are now 80 electrically heated hotbeds in St. Louis County and it is expected that by next Spring there will be at least 300.

## Saves Money

"Most plants are obtained by either raising the plant from seed or from a cutting or slip taken from an old plant. The florist has always had trouble in getting the seed to grow or the cuttings to root during the spring and fall when the greenhouses didn't need enough heat to warrant starting the boilers.

"The seed or cutting should be kept in a temperature between 60 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit for best results. An experimental installation was made in the greenhouse of V. A. Cowgill. The results of this experiment were considerably better than Mr. Cowgill had ever experienced when

using his regular heating plant.

"Ordinarily it took from four to five weeks to root carnations and then only 75 per cent of the cuttings took root. Using electric heat 499 cuttings out of 500 planted were rooted in less than 10 days. Therefore, as a result of this experiment, Mr. Cowgill, as well as a number of other florists in this locality, are equipping all their cutting benches with electric heat for this fall. The heating elements will be so installed that every 15 feet of bench may be maintained at a different temperature."

## An Editor

"I don't know how newspapers and magazines got into the world, and I don't think God does, for He ain't got nothing to say about these in the Bible. I think the Editor is the missing link we read of, and that he stayed in the business until after the flood, came out and wrote the thing up and has been kept busy ever since. If the Editor makes a mistake, folks say he ought to be hung; but if the doctor makes mistakes he buries them and people don't say nothing because they can't read Latin. When the Editor makes mistakes, there is a big law suit and swearing and a big fuss; but if the doctor makes one, there is a funeral and flowers and perfect silence. A doctor can use a word a yard long without him or anyone else knowing what it means; but if the Editor uses one, he has to spell it. If the doctor goes to see another man's wife, he charges for the visit; but if the Editor goes he gets a charge of buckshot. Any college can make doctors to order, but Editors have to be born."

A KANSAS SCHOOL BOY.

Contributed by John F. Masterson, I. O. member.

Conscientiousness has in many outgrown that stage in which the sense of a compelling power is joined with rectitude of action. The truly honest man, here and there to be found, is not only without thought of legal, religious, or social compulsion, when he discharges an equitable claim on him; but he is without thought of self-compulsion. He does the right thing with a simple feeling of satisfaction in doing it, and is indeed impatient if anything prevents him from having the satisfaction of doing it.—Herbert Spencer.



Making the Buds Shoot Early by Electric Compulsion.

union electricians and is the first undertaking of this kind in Illinois. Electrical hotbeds, while as yet in an experimental stage, have a very promising future due to the scarcity of manure and after they are once installed save a lot of labor incurred in the making of manure hotbeds.

One big advantage of electric hotbeds is that the heat can be controlled as desired, thereby regulating plant growth to suit out-door weather conditions. Seeds sprouted in electric hotbeds insure a larger percentage of germination than in manure hotbeds, for example:

Variety of Plants	Time to Sprout in Electric beds	Time to Sprout in Manure beds
Peppers	10 days	4 weeks
Cabbage	3 days	7 weeks
Cauliflower	3 days	7 days
Tomatoes	5 days	2 weeks
Sweet potatoes	7 days	5 weeks

## Work Plan Idea

We suggest that the committees who are working to relieve unemployment try to sell to the florists and truck gardeners this idea.

A writer in Union Electric Magazine tells of the development of electrically grown flowers and vegetables:

"R. R. Parks, of the Missouri State School of Agriculture, developed an underground heating cable which has been used in this territory. This cable is a nichrome wire insulated with asbestos and sheathed in lead. Jesse Venarde, of



Another View of the Electric Beds.



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
Labor

Volume XXXI. Washington, D. C., May, 1932 No. 5

**Act Now** It is inconceivable that Congress will adjourn without appropriating money for unemployment relief, and passing public works measures. It is inconceivable, but it may happen. Men's nerves give way under a long, gruelling session such as the present is. Presidential campaigns are beckoning. Hot weather is coming on, and well-fed men may be willing to slam down desk tops, and speed to banquet tables to discuss "issues of the day," without doing a thing for hungry men walking inhospitable streets.

This must not be allowed to happen. The crisis grows. Relief funds in all cities are exhausted. Unemployment increases, reaches a new high in May, when springtime improvements should show themselves. Nothing can prevent the blackest kind of suffering in November and December, unless something is done now, quick, before Congress quits.

The abject state of business is indicated by construction reports. Building is always the barometer of business. Look at the record:

1928,	\$18,200,000	awards	per	calendar	day
1929,	15,700,000	"	"	"	"
1930,	12,400,000	"	"	"	"
1931,	8,100,000	"	"	"	"
1932,	3,100,000	"	"	"	"

If this does not point to the pressing need of a large-scale public works program, what can?

But Congressmen, who should know better, give as an excuse for their inactivity, that they have not had enough telegrams and letters from people back home, asking for the passage of relief and public works measures—as if they needed scorpions to sting them into doing their plainest duty! But if they want letters and telegrams they should have them—bushels of them, and those who vote against such measures, who are candidates for reelection, should never be sent back.

**Kreuger** He stopped at a printer's and ordered \$100,000,000 of Italian bonds printed, forged them, went to call upon a lady, played the piano, and then, drifted to a Paris hotel, blew his brains out or planted a dummy and fled to the wilds of Borneo.

No, this is not the crude outline of an international adventure story, but the highlights in the late career of Ivar Kreuger, international banker, paragon of world trust builders, Kreuger, the incomparable, the Swedish-American, who built more international trusts than any other man, capitalist par excellence, and the bright, glowing star in the financial diadem. A nice juggler of other people's hard-earned money (oh, the misery in every country in the world caused by his depredations!); a common thief; a forger on the grand scale; a coward, who would rather run away than face the consequences of his crooked conduct; a mere adventurer, who swayed the lives of millions of men and women the world over—a potentate as powerful as a medieval king, with no popular check upon his tyrannies.

It is stated on good authority that Kreuger controlled a billion dollars with less than \$250,000. What kind of legerdemain is this? And what kind of business system is it that permits adventurers, thieves, forgers and crooks to determine the direction of millions of lives? Will honest men and women indefinitely put up with money jugglers? A banker is a trustee—if he can't be trusted, well, in time, honest men will find a way of checking his operations.

**Malady** A strange thing is happening in Hollywood.

Marlene Dietrich, the blonde Venus, and von Sternberg, her director, are in rebellion against studio executives. These two artists say that the financiers are trying to determine artistic questions—questions that Wall Street can not possibly know anything about—no more than a banker can know about winding an armature—and these two refuse to be dictated to. They quit a picture, as a test case, and it is to be tried in the courts.

This is more than a Hollywood brawl. As a matter of fact, it dramatizes a struggle that is going forward in every industry—a struggle between technical management and financial control. We see it—or did see it in the automobile industry—when Dillon bought a technical success, and sent it into the has-been class. We see it in the steel industry, or did see it, when Farrell sought to keep wages up, and bankers said, send them down. We see it in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, when technical brains say re-lend to smaller banks, and the big banks hang on to loans. In short, one thing that is wrong with industry today is remote control—control by bankers ignorant of all technical and human problems and their technical and human solutions, but bosses no less, bent on saying what shall be done.

We can even go so far as to declare that the same malady infests the nation—national policies are no longer set by statesmen responsible to the people, but by bankers responsible to no one, and to nothing but their well-developed acquisitive instincts.

**Big Business Behavior** More "news" about the way of corporations with stockholders, with investors, with labor, and with the nation have filtered through the unofficial censorship this year, than in 10 years previous. And what a record it is! Unbelievable effrontery, fast-and-loose playing with business ethics, cold-hearted indifference to



anyone else but themselves, and to anything else but profits.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation omits its common stock dividends, and its sunshiny chairman defends the million dollar bonus taken by its president from current income.

Corporations operated by men who have not enough confidence in them to hold heavy shares of stock. The Electric Bond and Share is captained by men with less than one-half per cent ownership.

Aged employees scrapped. Every person that can be sacked, shown the door. Working forces cut to the bone all in the name of business necessity.

Threats to remove American factories to Canada if certain taxes are imposed. Great patriots, these men who work assiduously to put gag-laws on the statute books, and then propose to take their play-things to other climes, as if there were no taxes in Canada.

Timidity, narrow-minded outlook, babyish adherence to outworn tradition, bankrupt leadership, unpatriotic selfishness—this is what we are getting from the men who run the country.

Coupled to this are wholesale attacks on labor, lying and slander against unions, and an appalling lack of an intelligent plan.

The worst thing about the depression is not the depression—it is the shipwrecked leadership of the so-called business class.

#### **Peter W. Collins Passes**

The death of Peter W. Collins calls to mind the fact that many different kinds of personality and ability have contributed to the upbuilding of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Collins was International Secretary from 1905 to 1912. He brought a magnetic personality to the job, the power to draw men to him, and an unusual gift of speech. He had been a member of the Boston local (103) since 1901, and always took great pride in his card. He never lost interest in industrial affairs; his work as lecturer cast him in the role of educator, and he always sought to bring his audiences to an understanding of the value of organization. He deserves a niche in the union hall of memory.

**Propaganda** The trunk Representative LaGuardia carried into the Senate investigation of Wall Street is destined to become famous. It revealed again the awful extent of the financial conspiracy. Financial writers supposedly paid by reputable newspapers to tell the truth about stocks are found to be bribed publicity agents for banker-brokers. Why get so heated about the honesty of sports writers and sports players, when the great indoor game of stock gambling is corrupt to the core?

Twice serious it is because the crookedness reaches to the press. Great newspapers have become nothing more than lie peddlers. Is it for such tasks as ballyhooing questionable stocks that schools of journalism have been founded? "How to Write Propaganda, in Ten Lessons?" Why not?

There was a time shortly after the war that the press seemed to respond to criticism, and to reform itself. But during the depression, it appears to have drifted again into its old habits of repressing news, doctoring news, and outright lying. We know that it is exercising censorship over utterances which do not jibe with broker deflation policies. We know that it is engaged in slandering labor unions. We know that every citizen, every labor unionist needs to be on his guard, wary, watchful, skeptical, refusing to accept what he sees in the paper as facts—now more than ever.

**Encouragement** Without drifting into empty optimism, we believe that trade unionists have a right to encouragement. They have withstood three years of terrible depression without breaking, and more, as the months unroll, it is seen, that labor unions have played an honorable part in this order, now about to end, and are destined to adapt themselves to the collectivistic order to come.

Trade unionists can be encouraged because they have set their house to rights 50 years before the 1929 depression. They have seen that individualism, barbarous competition, jungle ethics are destined to ruin individuals, organizations and the nation. It is only through co-operation, through working for community good, and national and international welfare, that men can prosper.

This does not, of course, mean that unions do not need readaptation. The law of growth is the law of change. Organizations can no more stand still, and live, than can individuals. They must adapt themselves to shifting industry. This goes without saying.

But there is no modern nation in the world in which unions do not play an ever-increasing role of importance. It is inconceivable that they will pass from the American scene. They are suffering losses, but so are chambers of commerce, and trade associations and churches, and every other form of organized life. We believe that when the tale is told unions will have weathered the depression better than any other group—yes, better than bankers, who, though growing richer, are rapidly losing prestige.

The so-called Metcalf Bill, sponsored by the General Contractors of America, gives lessons in legislative finesse. The bill is in direct opposition in actuality to the present Prevailing Rate of Wage law sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor and endorsed by President Hoover. Yet a Republican Senator introduces the substitute bill which was forced through the Republican-controlled Senate, and sent to the Democratic House almost before one was aware of its merits or demerits. The Metcalf Bill pretends to fixing a pre-determined prevailing rate of wage. In actuality, it takes the whole question out of the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor, where one should suppose such matters should rest, and places it in the hands of the Treasury Department. It so enmeshes the whole question with red tape and legal formalities that workers involved could scarcely ever get a revision of wages without overcoming terrific odds against them.





# WOMAN'S WORK



## TRAGEDIES REVEALED BY WOMAN'S BUREAU REPORT

By SALLY LUNN

**A** CHAOTIC condition in industry which is wrecking families and bringing despair to men and women wage earners alike, began to manifest itself in 1930 and increased in violence as that year progressed. Unemployment, part-time employment, cuts in wages and piece rates, earnings reduced or curtailed entirely—all these evidences of disaster were clearly evident in 1930, when investigators sent out by the Federal Woman's Bureau made a survey of employment conditions among the wage-earning women of South Bend, Ind., a representative industrial district near Chicago. For some unexplained reason this report has not been made public until the present time, although the survey was made in the late summer of 1930.

In presenting her report to Secretary of Labor William N. Doak, Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the bureau, wrote:

"When the field work had begun, it became apparent that business in the community was experiencing much more of a depression than had been realized, and the house-to-house canvass, instead of placing emphasis on the women's industrial histories over a period of years, resolved itself into a study of part-time employment—in many cases complete unemployment—in a time of economic depression."

### A Family Catastrophe

About one-fourth of the women and girls 10 years of age and over, in the district surveyed, are normally wage earners, and about one-fourth of the working population here is female. Those interviewed were limited to women who had passed their 18th birthday and who had had some regular employment since their 18th birthday. This eliminated many who had irregular domestic employment, and others, young girls, who were anxious for work but could not find it.

"In more than one home the entire family joined in the conversation," investigators reported, "for it was a family affair when men also were out of work, not only because of the economic depression but because of other conditions that seemed to have developed simultaneously with the unprecedented 'bad spell' in business. Skilled rubber-shoe makers were despondent over having lost their trade; machines that were revolutionizing the jobs had been introduced recently, and with this improved equipment they had seen women hired in their places at greatly decreased rates of pay. 'Women were getting jobs that had al-

ways belonged to the men.' Older men in the families said they were having greater difficulties than the younger men in finding work, but new machines and equipment, together with new and complicated ways of figuring wages, seemed to be the chief causes for grievance."

In substantial homes, little bungalows, shacks, cottages clustered around the factory gate, investigators found women whose earnings were needed by the family but who had been fired, laid off, or put on short time, and who had looked for jobs in vain. Of the 3,243 women reporting, all of whom had been employed earlier in the year, at the time of the interview only 78.6 per cent still held jobs, even part time jobs. This was in 1930—how many of them have jobs now?

### Surplus Gone Long Ago

As long ago as summer, 1930, these women were finding their family savings exhausted, payments on homes or rent hard to make, credit difficult, the future frightening. What has happened to them now, after almost two years more of industrial disaster?

Families which ordinarily had two or three wage earning members found themselves with one, or none. Earlier in the year, 2,755 families had been able to bring home 6,237 pay envelopes each week; at the time of interview there were only 4,988 wage earners employed. And of these only 38 per cent were rated as having steady jobs! In their homes, only 87 per cent of the husbands and fathers were employed, and only 33.3 per cent of them had steady jobs.

The five, four, three, or two day week became an actuality for these women workers in 1930, without request on their part; it was not accompanied with a higher hourly wage for the shorter time, but the hourly wage showed a decrease and piece rates were juggled to produce a similar effect. The average change in the 12 months was a loss of 5.9 hours in time and of \$4.45 in earnings. The median of earnings by this group of women, in September, 1930, was only \$13.25. A year before it had been \$18.21. Often the woman was the sole wage earner for the family.

Layoffs and unemployment had been very common, and time lost had been considerable. Of the group reporting time without work, 2,053 women had lost a total of 13,445 weeks they might have worked; this averaged a time loss of 6.5 weeks per woman, mostly in a period of about six months just past.

### Short Time, Short Earnings

"Almost as many women (1,955) had lost time during the week as had been idle a week or more at a stretch," investigators reported. "A few (131) had had only the number of hours cut, as, for example, from nine to eight a day; many more (701) had been reduced in number of days worked per week, sometimes from five and one-half to four; but by far the largest number, much more than half, had had both hours per day and days per week curtailed. Furthermore, in most cases the cut in hours and days had been at the same time. Not only had the working time for the week been shortened for these women, but almost four-fifths of them had had weeks with absolutely no work at some other period during the 12 months."

This shortening of daily and weekly time was mostly found in manufacturing plants; it represented the effect of labor-saving machinery, coupled with curtailed orders.

"Two or three large concerns were responsible for the bulk of regular reductions in days per week. For example, the change from six to five days reported by 438 women, and the change from five and one-half to four days reported by 430, affected practically whole establishments. The five day week had been customary in one plant for several years, and in this case the regular reduction reported by women employed here usually was to a four day week. \* \* \* The irregular decreases from the customary week of six, five and one-half, or five days are too varied and scattering to present a clear picture of the situation. Not half so many women reported these variable shifts in days as reported the regular changes in working schedules noted above. There was nothing standard in the number of workdays per week; some weeks the women might be employed only one day and the next they might work four days and the next two days. All was uncertainty; at night the foreman was as likely to say, 'We won't work any more this week, girls,' as 'We have work o. k. for tomorrow.'"

### New Jobs Scarce

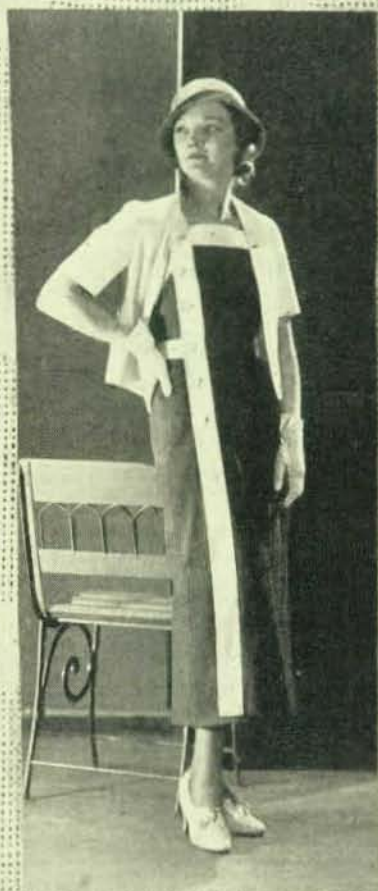
Irregularities varied so greatly from day to day that the women were not able to make any definite report on what their working time had been.

At the same time, a greater proportion of women lost their jobs because of industrial causes than in former years;

(Continued on page 269)



# Celebrating Spring



In honor of National Cotton Week, May 18 to 21, the Cotton Textile Institute presents such charming and practical fashions as the smart gingham daytime costume above.

All cotton costume—left—the oxfords are of a new open weave cotton mesh; the wrap-around dress of navy pique with a white jacket and a hat to match.



# CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

## COMMERCIAL COPPER WIRE

### 98 Per Cent Conductivity

Data applies to solid wires sizes from No. 18 to No. 1, and in standard wires and cables No. 0 and larger.

Size of Wire B. & S. Mils.	Circular Mils.	Approved carrying capacity Amperes		Bare Wires Wt. Lbs. Diam.	
		Weather-proof	Rubber-Covered	per 1000' Ins.	
18	1624	5	3	4.91	
16	2583	10	6	7.81	
14	4107	20	15	12.44	
12	6530	25	20	19.73	.081
10	10380	30	25	31.37	.102
8	16510	50	335	49.88	.128
6	26250	70	50	79.32	.162
5	33100	80	55	100.01	.182
4	41740	90	70	126.12	.204
3	52630	100	80	159.03	.229
2	66370	125	90	200.54	.258
1	83690	150	100	262.88	.289
0	105500	200	125	322.00	.375
00	133100	225	150	406.00	.420
000	167800	275	175	513.00	.470
0000	211700	325	225	645.00	.530
	200000	300	200		
	250000			762.00	.575
	300000	500	325	915.00	.630
	350000	450	300	1068.00	.679
	400000	500	325	1220.00	.728
	450000	550	337	1373.00	.770
	500000	600	400	1525.00	.819
	600000	680	450	1830.00	.891
	700000	760	500	2135.00	.963
	800000	840	550	2440.00	1.056
	900000	920	600	2745.00	1.120
	1000000	1000	650	3050.00	1.152
	1200000	1150	730		
	1400000	1290	810		
	1500000	1360	850	4575.00	1.408
	1600000	1430	890		
	1700000	1490	930		
	1800000	1550	970		
	1900000	1610	1010		
	2000000	1670	1050		

Size of Wire B. & S. Mils.	Circular Mils.	3 Braid W. P.		Rubber Covered Wire	
		Wt. Lbs. Per 1000'	Diam. Ins.	Wt. Lbs. Per 1000'	Diam. Ins.
18	1624	13	1/8		
16	2583	17	5/32		
14	4107	25	3/16	35.0	.189
12	6530	35	7/32	45.6	.206
10	10380	53	1/4	60.2	.227
8	16510	74	17/64	83.5	.253
6	26250	111	5/16	129.5	.320
5	33100	135	11/32	153.5	.338
4	41740	164	25/64	184.0	.360
3	52630	199	27/64	222.0	.385
2	66370	250	15/32	270.0	.414
1	83690	310	1/2	347.0	.495
0	105500	407	9/16	422.0	.530
00	133100	495	39/64	540.0	.611
000	167800	629	47/64	662.0	.675
0000	211600	767	25/32	812.0	.735
	250000	942	15/16	985.0	.830
	300000	1112	1	1170.0	.887
	350000	1276	1 1/16	1340.0	.940
	400000	1434	1 1/8	1515.0	.988
	450000	1653	1 3/16	1685.0	1.033
	500000	1823	1 1/4	1860.0	1.077
	600000	2189	1 5/16	2255.0	1.188
	700000	2553	1 7/16	2605.0	1.262
	800000	2893	1 1/2	2960.0	1.330
	900000	3226	1 9/16	3305.0	1.392

Size of Wire B. & S. Mils.	Circular Mils.	3 Braid W. P.		Rubber Covered Wire	
		Wt. Lbs. Per 1000'	Diam. Ins.	Wt. Lbs. Per 1000'	Diam. Ins.
1000000	3520	1 5/8		3360.0	1.452
1200000					
1400000					
1500000	4500	1 7/8			
1600000					
1700000					
1800000					
1900000					
2000000	7000	2 1/8			

### How to Remember the Wire Table

**Summary.** The things to be remembered regarding B. & S. gauge copper wire are the following:

A wire which is three sizes larger than another wire has half the resistance, twice the weight and twice the area. A wire which is 10 sizes larger than another wire has one-tenth the resistance, 10 times the weight and 10 times the area.

No. 10 wire is 0.10 inch in diameter (more precisely, 0.102), it has an area of 10,000 circular mills (more precisely, 10,380); it has a resistance of one ohm per thousand feet, at 20 degrees centigrade (68 degrees Fahrenheit), and weighs 32 pounds (more precisely, 31.4 pounds) per thousand feet.

The weight of one thousand feet of No. 5 wire is 100 pounds.

The relative values of resistance (for decreasing sizes) and of weight and area (for increasing sizes) for consecutive sizes are: .50, .63, .80, 1.00, 1.25, 1.60, 2.00.

The relative values of the diameter of alternate sizes of wire are: .50, .63, .80, 1.00, 1.25, 1.60, 2.00.

### Commercial Copper Wire

**Circular Mills.** The conductors of large sizes are usually specified in circular mills. For example, 500,000 circular mills, 750,000 circular mills.

To find resistance, drop one cipher from the number of mills, the result is the number of feet per ohm.

To find the weight, drop four ciphers from the number of circular mills and multiply by the weight of No. 10 wire.

### Decimal Equivalents

Of eighths, sixteenths, thirty-seconds and sixty-fourths of an inch.

Frac. of in.	Decim. of in.	Frac. of in.	Decim. of in.
1/64	.015625	33/64	.515625
1/32	.03125	17/32	.53125
3/64	.046875	35/64	.546875
1/16	.0625	13/16	.5625
5/64	.078125	37/64	.578125
3/32	.09375	19/32	.59375
7/64	.109375	39/64	.609375
1/8	.125	5/8	.625
9/64	.140625	41/64	.640625
5/32	.15625	21/32	.65625
11/64	.171875	43/64	.671875
3/16	.1875	11/16	.6875
13/64	.203125	45/64	.703125
7/32	.21875	23/32	.71875
15/16	.234375	47/64	.734375
1/4	.25	3/4	.75

Frac. of in.	Decim. of in.	Frac. of in.	Decim. of in.
17/64	.265625	49/64	.765625
9/32	.28125	25/32	.78125
19/64	.296875	51/64	.796875
5/16	.3125	13/16	.8125
21/64	.328125	53/64	.828125
11/32	.34375	27/32	.84375
23/64	.359375	55/64	.859375
3/8	.375	7/8	.875
25/64	.390625	57/64	.890625
13/32	.40625	29/32	.90625
27/64	.421875	59/64	.921875
7/16	.4375	16/16	.9375
29/64	.453125	61/64	.953125
15/32	.46875	31/32	.96875
31/64	.484375	63/64	.984375
1/2	.5		

### Feet Expressed in Decimal Parts of a Mile

Units	Tens	Hundreds	Thousands
1 .000189	.001893	.01983	.1893
2 .000378	.003787	.03787	.3787
3 .000568	.005681	.05681	.5681
4 .000757	.007574	.07574	.7574
5 .000946	.009468	.09468	.9468
6 .001136	.011362	.11362	
7 .001325	.013255	.13255	
8 .001514	.015148	.15148	
9 .001704	.017042	.17042	

### Alternating Current Formula

The current per line of a three-phase circuit may be found by employing the following formula:

$$I = 0.58 \times \frac{W}{E \times P.F.}$$

In this formula

I. = line current in amperes;

W. = energy delivered in watts;

E. = potential between mains in volts;

P. F. = power factor.

When the power factor cannot be accurately determined it may be assumed to be 0.95 for lighting load with no motors; 0.85 for mixed lighting loads and motors; 0.80 for motor loads only.

Below will be found a table giving the currents of three-phase circuits based upon 100 per cent p. f. For example: The current per line of 1,000 k. w., 2,200-volt circuit, is 262 amperes. By suitably multiplying or dividing the values given, the current for various capacities may be found. For example: The current per line in a 10,000 k. w., 2,200-volt circuit is 2,620 amperes.

### Currents in Three-Phase Circuits at 100 Per Cent Power Factor

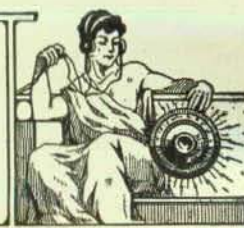
Volts	Kilo-watts				
	100	200	300	400	500
110	525.00	1050.00	1570.00	2100.00	2620.00
220	262.00	525.00	787.00	1050.00	1312.00
440	131.00	262.00	394.00	525.00	656.00
1100	52.50	105.00	157.00	210.00	262.00
2200	26.20	52.50	78.70	105.00	131.00
6600	8.75	17.50	26.20	35.00	43.70
11000	5.25	10.50	15.70	21.00	26.20
22000	2.62	5.25	7.87	10.50	13.10
44000	1.31	2.62	3.94	5.25	6.56
66000	.87	1.75	2.62	3.50	4.36
110000	.52	1.05	1.57	2.10	2.62

(Continued on page 277)





# RADIO



## Art of Scanning Explained

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member I. R. E., Member A. I. E. E.

**While Present Scanning Systems and Frequencies Offer Good Results, Entirely New Standards are Now in the Making.**

THE calm that precedes the storm best describes the present television situation. Many companies both new and old are experimenting with and demonstrating the standard 60-line televisions and companion television receivers, in some instances with the greatly enlarged projected image on a ground glass screen, while the acknowledged leaders of the radio industry are seemingly asleep at the switch. Actually, however, the story is quite different: the leaders are playing possum for the moment, but actually working hard behind the scenes on an entirely new system of television which will be launched in the near future in conjunction with a satisfactory broadcasting setup.

Meanwhile, television is worthy of consideration. Whereas the available programs a year ago were nothing more than test signals, of interest only to engineers and experimenters, there are several programs now on the air of genuine entertainment value. Outstanding among these are the regular programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System from its studios in New York City, with synchronized sound on 49 meters from short-wave station W2XE. The Columbia programs include fine professional talent every evening, and the signal strength on both visual and aural channels is ample for satisfactory reception in an area within 35 miles of the station under average conditions. Other stations in New York City, Boston, Washington and Chicago, are also putting out good entertainment for the audience that insists on seeing as well as hearing.

### How to Scan

From the standpoint of reception, the situation has changed somewhat during the past three months, with the appearance of moderate priced projector type televisions and television receivers. Several companies are now offering combined receivers and televisions in a single cabinet, capable of producing fair sized pictures with good detail and illumination. The pictures appear

on a translucent screen, usually measuring about 5 x 7 inches. The television in such cases makes use of the neon crater lamp, with its tiny spot of intense light, as contrasted with the more common glowing plate lamp with its flat surface covered with a glowing haze.

If located within 35 miles of the typical television broadcasting station, especially if that station has a synchronized sound channel, it is really worth while to try television reception. The necessary equipment comprises a suitable television receiver, capable of tuning in the signals in the 100-150 meter band, a distortionless amplifier with one or two 45 type power tubes in the output stage, and a power pack for A. C. operation. If the transmitting station operates on the same A. C. power system as the receiver, no

trouble will be experienced in synchronizing the two ends. Otherwise, some patience and much skill are required to keep the receiving scanning disc in step with the transmitting scanning system, but it can be done.

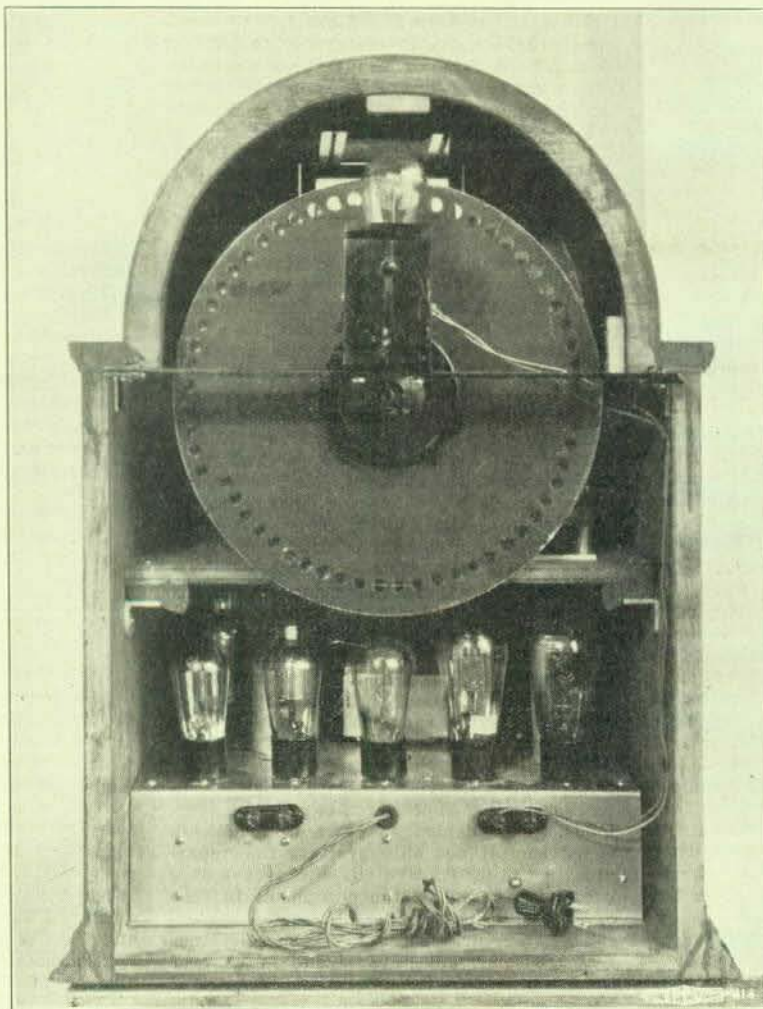
Just what can be seen and enjoyed with the present television receiver? Well, the author can best speak from personal experience. Operating a standard television receiver and television in his home, 35 miles north of the New York City television stations, good entertainment is available every weekday evening. Static when present causes white specks to mar the pictures, but unless it is so severe that sound broadcast reception is impossible, it can be tolerated in television reception. The receiver has a throw-over switch so as to connect with the loud-speaker while tuning. The television signals come in with

tremendous volume. The characteristic high-pitched buzz saw note is unmistakable. By throwing the switch, the television is now connected with the output of the receiver and the neon tube lights up. If the scanning disc is started, the single point of light becomes a line, then two lines and more lines until a glowing screen appears made up of the 60 scanning lines. The driving motor gradually falls in step with the 60-cycle current supply until it attains the soft purr indicating perfect synchronism. Meanwhile, peculiar lights and shadows appear on the glowing screen, if tuned in on a television station. These patterns gradually right themselves and form figures, swaying from side to side until the motor attains perfect synchronism. Once the pictures are framed, they remain framed for an entire evening, due to the common A. C. power system for receiver and transmitter.

### Pictures Must Be Tuned With Sound

Without the synchronized sound, it must be admitted that the television programs would lack entirely too much in entertainment value. From an experimental standpoint it is interesting to note just how much detail is obtained from day to day, but from the lay standpoint, the pictures hardly tell enough of a story to hold the interest. Fortunately, however, a second receiver, either of the short-wave type if deal-

(Continued on page 280)



Paul Parker Photo

Rear View of the Globe Television Receiver, With Back Panel Removed. The Receiver is Mounted in the Lower Part of the Cabinet, the Cord to be Attached to an Ordinary A. C. Light Socket, the Antenna and Ground Wires to Their Terminals at the Left. Above the Receiver is the 60-Hole Lens Scanning Disc and the Neon Crater Lamp.



# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## High Speed Passenger Locomotives on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The electrification of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is recognized as the most extensive project of its kind anywhere in the world. The initial electric zone between Harlowton, Mont., and Avery, Idaho, began service in December, 1915, and the coast division between Othello, Washington, and the cities of Tacoma and Seattle began operation early in 1920. The contracts for equipping the Rocky Mountain and Missoula divisions included 30 288-ton freight locomotives, 12 300-ton passenger locomotives of similar design, four switchers, and complete transforming and converting machinery for 14 substations. A new type of line material was designed and adopted by the railroad company.

The 12-passenger locomotives originally used were practically duplicates of the freight engines except that they were geared for a higher speed and equipped with oil-fired boilers for heating the trains. When the equipment was purchased for the electrification of the coast divisions, the original passenger locomotives were re-equipped to operate at freight speeds and transferred to the coast division for freight work.

To replace these locomotives a new type of engine was designed and built for operating at passenger speeds over the difficult grades of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

The railway company's specifications required a locomotive of distinctly passenger characteristics capable of hauling a 960-ton train (12 coaches) at 25 miles per hour on the maximum grades and at 65 miles per hour on level tracks. In the construction of this locomotive particular attention was given to features affecting safety, reliability, efficiency, convenience of operation, effect on the track and cost of maintenance. As a result the locomotive has especially good riding qualities, has no apparent effect on the alignment of the track, shows a very low maintenance cost, and is remarkably free from transverse movements or oscillations which are ordinarily characterized as nosing.

The running gear consists of four individual trucks, two end trucks having three axles each, and the two center trucks four axles each. These trucks are connected by special articulating joints. The end trucks have a single guiding axle carried in the same frame with two motor-driven axles, while the center trucks have four motor-driven axles each. The motor armatures are mounted directly on the driving axles and the motor fields are carried on the truck frames. The superstructure consists of two cabs of similar design with a third section between them. This middle cab contains the train heating equipment which consists of an oil-fired steam generator together with oil and water tanks. This unit is carried on supports attached to the two middle trucks and can be removed for repairs without interfering with any other part of the locomotive. An operator's cab is located on the inner end of each main cab, which allows the engineer to pass from one cab to the other without entering the compartment containing the high-voltage apparatus. The operating cab contains a master controller, airbrake valves and an

instrument panel with air gauges, ammeters and speed indicator. Electric foot warmers are also provided for the comfort of the engineer.

Directly in front of the engineer's compartment is a cylindrical section which contains the resistors, contactors and high voltage switching equipment for the locomotive. The equipment is arranged in two tiers on each side of a central passage and is supplied with removable covers through which apparatus may be removed to the running board of the locomotive. With this design, all parts are very accessible and at the same time so located as to minimize danger of accidental contact.

The motors are of the well-known bipolar gearless design similar to those used by the New York Central Railroad Company since 1906. This design insures light weight per axle and an unusually low maintenance cost. There are a total of 12 motors, four on each of the two center trucks and two on each of the end trucks. The 12 motors give a continuous rating with 3,000 volts on the trolley of 42,000 pounds tractive effort at a speed of 28.4 miles per hour. On account of the large percentage of weight which is carried on driving wheels, it has been found possible to accelerate rapidly and in emergency to haul as high as 14 cars up the maximum grades. On account of the elimination of motor axle bearings and gearings a very high efficiency is secured in average operation. This design also gives ample capacity for handling passenger trains with a total engine weight of about 40 tons less than that for the original freight type locomotive.

The control is a combination of the electro-pneumatic and the electro-magnetic types. Where several switches are required to operate at one time as in changing from series to parallel connections they are operated by an electro-pneumatic cam shaft, which insures positive operation and correct sequence without interlocks.

The control is arranged for four motor combinations; the first connecting 12 motors in series; the second, six motors in series and two sets in parallel; the third, four motors in series and three sets in parallel; and the fourth, three motors in series and four sets in parallel. With the tapped field connections on each of these steps a total of eight running speeds are obtained with suitable rheostatic steps to insure satisfactory handling.

For holding the trains on the down grades a simple scheme of regeneration is used, utilizing some of the motors as exciters, while the remaining motors operate as generators returning power to the line.

An important piece of apparatus called a high-speed circuit breaker furnishes protection against short circuits or heavy overloads. This device operates at such high speed that it not only protects the apparatus in the locomotive but also serves as a protection to substation equipment in case of excessive load.

The structural features of this locomotive are somewhat unusual and in view of the very successful operation in several years' service it may be of interest to outline briefly the mechanical arrangements.

Each of the main cabs is rigidly attached to one of the four axle driving trucks. At the outer end this cab overhangs and is supported on the leading truck at a point

between the guiding axle and the leading motor axle. The support at this point is what is known as a roller centering device which allows the outer end of the cab to swing laterally over the leading truck.

Under the normal operating conditions on straight track each roller bearing supports its share of the weight of the cab.

When the cab shifts laterally on a curve or because of track alignment, the roller on the outside of the curve rolls up its incline causing a weight transfer to this side of the locomotive. This action throws an additional load on the front truck and assists in holding down the wheels. The design is such that there is no tendency to periodic oscillation and in a special demonstration made for the members of the French railway commission good riding qualities were demonstrated at speeds exceeding 80 miles per hour on a sand-balasted track.

The bipolar type of construction facilitates the removal of the wheels and motor armatures in contrast to some designs which require the removal of the cab before the motor can be disassembled.

Five of these locomotives have been in operation since the early part of 1920 on the coast divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. This section includes a 17-mile grade of 2.2 per cent, which is the most difficult in the electric zone.

### Data on Gearless Passenger Locomotive

Length over all, 76 feet.  
Length of wheel base, 67 feet.  
Length of rigid wheel base, 13 feet nine inches.  
Total weight, 521,200 pounds.  
Weight on driving wheels, 457,800 pounds.  
Diameter of driving wheels, 44 inches.  
Number of driving motors, 12.  
Total capacity (continuous rating), 3,200 horsepower.  
Total capacity (one-hour rating), 3,500 horsepower.  
Tractive effort (continuous), 42,000 pounds.  
Tractive effort (one hour), 48,500 pounds.  
Tractive effort at starting 30 per cent coefficient, 137,340 pounds.

### U. S. Building Powerful Electric Merchant Fleet

With the addition of six new ships soon to be constructed for the United Mail Steamship Company, the United States will have a substantial foundation of a powerful electric merchant fleet. Eight passenger-freight vessels have already been built or are under construction by the various shipping interests in this country, and the new ships for the United Mail Steamship Company will bring the total to 14.

The six new ships will go into service during 1932 between the United States and Central American ports. Each will be approximately 444 feet long and will have a beam of 60 feet. Service speed will be 16 knots, although the guaranteed speed will be 17½ knots. They will be used in passenger-cargo service with a large refrigerating space for carrying bananas. Accommodations will be provided for about 100 first-class passengers.



# THANK GOD FOR THAT SHIELD

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin





# ON EVERY JOB

## There's a Laugh & Two

Brother R. B. Baker, of L. U. No. 474, Memphis, says we oughta have two pages for this column, because he thinks it's so good; but he says we should have more jokes and less poetry. We want to say again that we are in the market for good, original jokes of the job, and all you fellows that have jobs oughta feel so good you would be telling jokes at every spare moment.

Oh, yes, thanks to Brother Baker for all those jokes and stories he didn't send in.

\* \* \*

### Ata Kid, Joe!

My wallet has been empty,  
And I'm sure yours has, too,  
But some day we'll have plenty,  
Through the old I. B. E. W.

JOE YARVICE,  
L. U. No. 9.

\* \* \*

### The Amateur Guide

A lineman was traveling from one town to another to clear some line trouble. When the train stopped at a small town to wait for the limited to pass he got off to mail a letter to his family. Not knowing the location of the postoffice he asked a small boy who was playing marbles.

"Yes, sir," said the boy, "Two blocks down and a half block to the right."

Just then two other youngsters started a fight. The lineman separated the boys, saying,

"Now you be good boys and I'll show you the way to heaven."

"Oh, heck!" said the first boy, "Go on and fight it out. This bozo doesn't even know the way to the postoffice."

G. L. MONSIVE,  
L. U. No. 595.

\* \* \*

### Around the World at Home

During my trip to the Detroit convention a few years ago I met a number of Canadian friends, veterans in the British service during my time, and all talked on a visit to New York, and in fact went so far in our conversation as to mention a trip around the world. I have at last decided to write to your JOURNAL and show these Brothers how I can save them the expense. Come to New York and see the world for 30 cents.

#### Route:

Get on a Third Avenue L. train at the Battery and ride to 116th Street—you'll be in Italy.

There take a street-surface car to 125th Street and Lenox Avenue and walk down Lenox Avenue to 116th Street, and behold Porto Rico and Portugal.

Then take Lenox Avenue Subway to 135th Street and you'll see Africa.

Transfer to Lexington Avenue Subway to Freeman Street, Bronx. You'll see Jerusalem and Galicia.

After that, if you have time, travel to the Battery and look at the Americans in the aquarium.

M. J. BUTLER,  
L. U. No. 3, New York, N. Y.

### Bits From Local 568

I've give away me rabbit's foot,  
Threw me horseshoe to the breeze,  
I've lost me four-leaved clover—  
Luck's no good days like these.

\* \* \*

I saw a notice the other day; it said  
"Danger, men at work."

\* \* \*

Then there's the electrician who paid his  
light bill promptly and the company sent a  
man round to examine the meter.

GEORGE HILL,  
L. U. No. 568.

\* \* \*

### Jack Hunter Asks This—Tells That

Where habits o' speech or mannerisms o' sex and race are concerned, is it not more wholesome to deduct an ounce o' pleasure therefrom than to bring a pound o' criticism to task thereto?

\* \* \*

Deacon Whyte entered Johnson's grocery for eggs. Here they are:

"Mr. Johnson, y'all ain't got no aigs, is you?"

"Ah didn't says ah ain't, did I?"

"I didn't ast' you is you ain't got no aigs a'tall, ah ast' you ain't you is got some aigs, is you all?"

"Deacon, if you'd said that in the fust place, I'd knowed what you meant; Ain't we got no aigs, I'll say we is."

\* \* \*

### Good Fellowship

A man accosted me in old Tucson, And said, "I see you have the button on, My friend, can you help a needy Brother?" He gave the pass-words one after another. I split my grub-stake with dollars but three, To tide him back home to old Tennessee; A tip he gave me sent me down to Yuma, Where I made my supply of mazuma.

If by a chance that Brother should see this (I can never recall his name), He would say, "Travel is not always bliss, To ride on the rods of a train."

In those days of old, how I loved to roam, I floated many thousand miles from home; In a rattling old Ford in Portland, "O.," I landed once with but six cents or so Thanks to Brother Guiesbusch of 83, For that \$10 check you sent to me; That is the spirit I found in the west— Out where they know our obligation best.

WALTER H. HENDRICK,  
L. U. No. 7.

\* \* \*

### On the Job

Peg-top Pants: I knew everything about electricity when I was 12 years old.

Patched Overalls: Th' h—— you say! How old were you when you forgot?

R. B. BAKER,  
L. U. No. 474.

### A Note to Hendrick

Old friend, last month I read again  
That you went to Portland, Maine;  
I know the time is opportune  
To go before the first of June.  
I feel a muse will on you call,  
Up there among the timber tall;  
With your talents and your brain,  
You'll make out in Portland, Maine.  
But since you're floating onward now  
Wrinkles won't get on your brow;  
No matter how the engine knocks,  
You'll be able to stand the shocks.  
For trips like that deserve applause,  
Whatever you do you have a cause;  
Our best and dearest friend indeed,  
To give us such good stuff to read.  
Accept these lines sincerely penned  
From one who likes to be your friend,  
Who sends his regards to you again,  
If you are still in Portland, Maine.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,  
I. O.

\* \* \*

### Cuttin' Short

An epidemic of cutting is raging in full blast,

Deeply cuttin' into man's life day by day;  
One must cut down on his clothes and learn to fast,

'Cause the boss has cut down on his pay!  
Even ol' Mr. Winter's cuttin' down on his stuff,

Gradually cuttin' out his habits of being tough.

"Wage cuttin's a short cut to recovery," some say;

When referring to breadlines, that statement is true.

I'll draw my conclusion in an original way,  
And shall cut this short—so you may recover, too!

ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3.

\* \* \*

### A Scotchman Doesn't Like Rubber Heels, Because They Give

While I was making a railroad trip from Glasgow to Dundee, I made the acquaintance of Mr. Sandy McIntosh, a merchant of Dundee. He talked so much about his business that I came to the conclusion that he was one of these Scots that never would give away anything.

Opposite us sat a man who coughed and sneezed at frequent intervals. At last McIntosh leaned forward and spoke to him.

"You've got a bad cold," he said.

"Worst I ever had," wheezed the man.

"Well, I know a simple remedy, and harmless, that will cure it in less than two days."

"I shall be grateful if you will tell it to me."

"I'll do it," said McIntosh, "if you'll tell me what will drive away these warts I've got on my left hand."

M. J. BUTLER,  
L. U. No. 3.





# CORRESPONDENCE



## L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

At last the day has come when the contractors, Chamber of Commerce and the union labor representatives have decided to join together and help to speed up building operations. With new construction at a standstill, or nearly so, for many months the situation for working men in the building trades and for contractors is a serious one. The former prosperity in the realm of construction is gone and the skilled tradesmen are confronted with a condition where such work as is done is carried on to quite an extent by men without the customary training and experience. The workmen in the building trades have gone about to their limit and the contractors are unable to make or even to lose much money. Stagnation prevails in building operations and there appears no immediate way out of the difficulty. About the only bright spot is where it appears that there are four or five sizable building projects in prospect for 1932, indicating that value of new construction for the year will go far above the total of 1931.

Housing is still overdone, considering the prevailing conditions, but there is a firm conviction among men who are in touch with affairs that when business picks up once more present housing will be entirely inadequate. With virtually no additional houses provided in over two years and with numerous old houses and blocks being torn down, it is evident that work will have to be speeded up once the industrial plants return to normal conditions.

The activity in the building trades when that time comes will not be confined entirely to the erection of new constructions as there are many of the old houses and blocks which will demand thorough overhauling, as soon as there is demand for more housing. Large expenditures in modernizing these old structures will be involved and the contractors and workmen will benefit.

The demand now is for a start that will give the men in the building trades a little encouragement and help their group to weather the difficulties now being met with the building trades people and calling for a more liberal policy on the part of the banks in respect to loans.

The building trades are determined to have something done to help out in the present situation. Their campaign may result in bringing home to some who may have sufficient money the idea that very favorable bids may now be secured upon new constructions and upon such alterations as may call for contracts. The move will tend to promote business particularly if money for financing building operations becomes available to a reasonable extent.

A large beginning might well be made in some of the better blocks which are out of repair and in the construction of such buildings as might give promise to all the latest electrical appliances, such as ranges, electrical refrigeration and washing machines, so we hope that something will come out of this meeting and start the work a-rolling real soon.

E. MULLARKEY.

## READ

Despised agreement clauses reappear, by L. U. No. 339.

Do business men keep agreements, by L. U. No. 226.

To the man who takes Ford's place, by L. U. No. 474.

Seattle goes forward, by L. U. No. 77.

Wage struggle analyzed, by L. U. No. 292.

How it can be done, by L. U. No. 348.

Civilized barbarians, by L. U. No. 303.

Why not cut interest rates, by L. U. No. 1037.

Our members keep in touch and understand the forces that are changing our civilization.

## L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Well, again we will get into print from the once golden west. However, it isn't nearly as "golden" as it once was.

When the writer (as Brisbane says) came to Los Angeles, the opportunities were here in great numbers. We looked the situation over and after a couple of trips to the Labor Temple, getting a lineup on the scale of pay, working conditions, etc., we decided the Pacific Telephone Company was our best bet. At that time the I. B. E. W. had a signed-up agreement with this octopus from the Canadian to the Mexican borders, and it really was a decent place to work. But how things have changed now! If there are a scant half-dozen I. B. E. W. members working under Local No. 18's jurisdiction for the Bell no one knows it. It isn't because they have better conditions—far from it. They are virtually slaves, at the mercy of some of the worst union labor haters imaginable; and now, during this depression, "panic," or whatever one wants to call it, it is just that much worse. The compensation at the time we were there was the highest paid around here—at the present time it is the lowest, and the working conditions are almost intolerable. But, as we have said before (at the present time) it is almost impossible to think of trying to organize them, as they are trying to make an existence until times are better. We are in hopes it won't be long, as we need that bunch to decorate the halls of our unions. Of course there are some of them we don't want with us, but the large majority of them were never in a union meeting hall, having been made right on the job. The time is coming in the not too distant future (so we hope) when they will be coming down asking our business representative how to go about getting into a real organization once again.

We of Local No. 18 (or some of us at least) know the conditions and the sentiments which prevail over there, and that's the reason of this outburst. We have plenty of territory to work from around here and our field of endeavor is almost unlimited, but Local No. 18 is not now, nor have they at

any time tried to do any organizing with the Bell Telephone employees since the big strike of 1920, or 1921. We knew it was a waste of effort to get only a few of them, so we have adopted a policy of watching and waiting—so that's that.

After reading the letters from the different parts of the country in the last JOURNAL, we now know that the rest of the country is in the same bad way as is our own. It's terrible when a man wants to work and can't even buy a job. It can't always be like this—and that's about all the consolation one hears. Well, I wanted to write this article on a different subject this month, but could not gather all the data I desired, so branched off on this for the time being.

Now a few lines about Local No. 18. The Grim Reaper visited us again and took from us one of our most respected and loyal members, known to all of us as an honest-to-goodness union man. Bob Gregory will live long in our memories as one who helped pull us through several trying times. It just seems that when we lose a member it has to be one of our best. It seems we have had a little more than our share of bad luck in the past few months—so here's hoping it takes a turn for the better.

And now a few words about the attendance at meetings. Personally, I work shift work and can't attend all the meetings, as much as I would like to; but it does seem that our meetings are not as well attended as they should be. At two meetings a month the hall should be packed.

A little turmoil prevailed among our members after International President Broach visited us last fall and saw fit to drop from his service a representative employed in this district (for a cause as yet unknown to myself), but the action of our International President was most satisfactory to a vast majority of the loyal members of Local No. 18—and, personally, here's a toast to Brother Broach for his action, knowing he acted for the best interests of all concerned! We have a deep feeling for those members who resented the action of the International President, but there is nothing we can do.

As I have probably taken up more than my allotted space in our valuable JOURNAL, will close and try not to spread any gloom in the future.

J. E. HORNE.

## L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Baltimore! The New York of the south, the home plate for good saltwater oysters and steamed crabs with plenty of good beer and a few prohibition agents! Well, we can't exactly complain as much as some locals, because for more than a year L. U. No. 28 has maintained a relief committee. So far they have shown good judgment, considering the small income and amount of unemployment. It must be tough on some locals where such cannot be afforded.

A lot of our boys have been touching a little work now and then, and, honest to truth, I have been using a hickey on the \$3,000,000 library. We have about 25 men on it, working a six-hour day, five-day week, at \$1.65 per hour. So that is not to be



sneezed at during these times of depression. The punks took in several of our good jobs or else times would be almost normal.

Local No. 143 is sweet 16. Well, that's holding her own! Local No. 28 is so old her charter members are working with bent shoulders and gray hair. Our boys like to read L. U. No. 349, but Bob Colvin seems to be doing too much fooling lately, or else gone back to the oil wells. I would like to read one from L. U. No. 163, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., but coal miners don't get much time between beers for writing.

Boys, I bet the I. O. would like to see times normal again, and see the jack roll back into the treasury.

PARKS.

#### L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

We wish to express our gratitude to Hon. Ralph A. Horr, our junior Representative in Congress, for the active part he took in helping to pass the anti-injunction law.

In a speech in the House of Representatives on March 8, he said in part:

"It has been a battle for human rights since men first began to toil.

"Labor has been protecting humanity, and industry protecting only the product.

"Is not the individual more to be considered than the product?

"Is not human life more to be considered than the manufactured or produced product?

"Labor does not need to be threatened with injunction to make it law-abiding.

"Today should be a great day in the history of organized labor. For years this organization has been looking forward to this accomplishment."

It truly was a great accomplishment and we will remember our statesman who made it possible.

The people of Seattle and vicinity have undertaken the most unique task in history. We are making a market for 2,000,000 horsepower of electric energy. The city of Seattle is developing 1,120,000 horsepower on the Skagit River. With the steam plant and Cedar Falls plant, city light will have 1,220,000 horsepower of electricity to sell. This is more power than Boulder Dam will produce. The power from Boulder Dam will be divided among five states. Seattle owns the Skagit.

The Puget Sound Power and Light Company's generating capacity will be greater than that of Muscle Shoals. Seattle's combined energy will be about 2,000,000 horsepower.

They call the Puget Sound Country "The Charmed Land—a Summer and Winter Playground." Seattle is America's gateway to the Orient and a 2,000,000-horsepower city. Seattle will be the London of the Pacific. Japan has sounded the morning call of progress among the millions of China with airplane and cannon. Russia and India are potential markets for our goods.

Labor now will help the business man to manage. Local No. 77, without a thing to sell but good will, offers its services to those who need Seattle's cheap electric power.

May we suggest to any Brother who is out of work or is looking for a better city that you get a manufacturer who needs cheap electric power to build a factory in Seattle. In that way you will make a good job for yourself and others; union labor will help you to succeed.

If anyone is interested in our advantages, write to Local No. 77, Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash.

FRANK FARRAND.

#### L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF

Editor:

Congratulations upon the selection of the cover picture of the April JOURNAL!

The picture is one of real art, a genuine instance of a picture being able to express more than 10,000 words—and what it seems actually to express is the pathos that is in the hearts of 10,000,000 unemployed working people.

I cannot but feel that when you selected the picture, you had somewhat of the same thought in mind, and I believe that you will also agree with me that the picture is a bit misnamed. It should rather be called "Despondent."

These are trying times for the majority of human beings, but out of it all will probably come a forward step in humanity's gradual advance. Such examples as this picture, are demonstrations of labor's awakening to the true condition of affairs, and it is indeed gratifying that labor is starting to see things as they are, that it is commencing to look situations squarely in the face, that it is getting away from the idea of trying to delude itself that this is one of the best possible worlds for labor, and that it is now starting to recognize fallacies and faults and proceeding to rectify cases where it has been in error.

Whenever you look back into the pages of the JOURNAL of 18 months or even only a year ago and compare the ideas therein expressed with the ideas which you express today, you must yourself be astonished. So it is with dozens of other labor journals. Noting the trend of thought and action as expressed in the labor press, progressive minded people cannot help but feel that the phrase "Prosperity is just around the corner," may be indeed a truthful promise of a thing to be—although not in the manner which the originators of the quotation had in mind.

The attitude that awakening labor is commencing to take suggests that the new prosperity will not be one in which industry will operate for the almost exclusive benefit of those who already have too much of this world's goods, and who have up till now let their whims and fancies dictate whether labor would exist or starve.

During the last three years there has been proof abundant that the heretofore much-vaunted wisdom and superiority of so-called "leaders" is usually a sham. Many of the headlines of yesterday are among the breadliners of today. They have been weighed and found wanting. They have been definitely proved to be irresponsible and not to be trusted with the positions of "benefactors" to the human race. Such an arrangement can now easily be seen to be entirely too haphazard to assure the continued existence of the race. It is now becoming definitely apparent that there must be a plan for the conduct of a people if they are to exist in comfort and thrive according to the way that nature intends.

Many of the statements of certain "radical" sociologists that yesterday were sneered and jeered at, are through practical demonstration shown today to be workable—in fact, are shown in many cases to be far superior to many of the principles adhered to heretofore, and are beginning to be given the credence they are deserving of, and which it is to the advantage of people who want to improve their economic condition, to give them.

It has been shown that the world does not require the ministrations of the silk-hatted, super-boss, and it has been demonstrated that labor, the producer, can very well be the distributor and consumer of the world's commodities which it develops, without there ever being a glorified parasite upon the

scene. In other words—labor is starting to work for its own benefit instead of for the greater benefit of those who do not care to labor—public ownership is on the way toward becoming the rule rather than the exception, and co-operation, rather than competition, is coming to be the order of the day.

Hopeful, yes, very hopeful signs are visible, and when those who labor and those who are willing to labor become fully awake to the foolish fancies which they have entertained in the past—when they finally arrive at the conclusion that there must be true fraternity and restraint of greediness, instead of permitting any individual unlimited opportunity to gather to himself the portions of thousands of others, when the human hogs who gobble up the wealth and natural resources of the earth, and all the prostituted orators and scribes who praise them have been put to doing useful, honorable, worthwhile work, when all labor is done for the benefit and profit of mankind and not for the benefit and personal enrichment of individual men, and when no man is forced to take advantage of his brother in order to survive himself, then we will be turning the corner where prosperity is.

May providence hasten the day when labor fully finds it out.

GEORGE ULLMAN.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

During the past month Local Union No. 103, laid to rest one of its most beloved and faithful members, Theodore Gould.

His presence will be missed and his record of faithfulness will never be forgotten by this local. He was a member of Local No. 103 since its organization and has served faithfully as treasurer from that time. Theodore Gould was a convention delegate to a number of conventions of recent years and always a champion for the cause of labor. As a mechanic he was an excellent worker and until recently he was in full charge of the low tension in connection with the Boston school department, in which capacity he helped many of the Brothers.

He was termed "the quiet little man with the wise counsel," a title he justly deserved for his clever tactics in regard to the finances of this local.

Theo, as we all knew him, was a scholar, holding a degree in a Pennsylvania College.

He had a personality that was hard to duplicate, of high merit. He was laid to rest in Cedar Grove Cemetery in Dorchester. A large number of members of the local attended the funeral. God bless him.

The grim reaper is taking his toll from our membership, his latest victim being one of Local No. 103's members who was known and beloved throughout the Brotherhood—Past International Secretary Peter W. Collins. Back in 1904, he was our business agent. In 1905 he was picked from the floor of the Boston Central Labor Union as their president. That same year at the Louisville convention he was chosen International Secretary.

Upon leaving the position of International Secretary, he became an ardent worker of the Knights of Columbus organization and traveled throughout the country lecturing in their behalf. Many friends paid their last respects to him at solemn high mass of requiem, sung by the Rev. John J. McGivney, supreme chaplain of the Knights in the chapel at Boston College. Among those who attended the services were a large number of the grand officers of the K. of C., also Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, Mayor Sinclair Weeks, of Newton, former Mayor of Newton Edwin O. Childs, former Governor



Alvan T. Fuller, and many others, including a delegation from this local and International Officers. Burial was in Holyhood Cemetery, Malden, Mass.

The vacancy in the office of treasurer, caused by the death of our faithful Brother Theodore Gould, has caused a number of changes in the local's line-up of officers. Our president, Frank L. Kelley, who had already decided not to be a candidate for the presidency at the next election was prevailed upon to accept the treasurership. His long term as president and previous title of watch dog of the local's funds makes him the ideal man for this job. The Brothers are very certain the local picked the right man for this place. The following changes were made, so that Brother Kelley could immediately take over the treasurer's position: President, Joseph L. Murphy; vice president, William F. Sheehan; executive board, Hugh H. Doherty and S. B. Barton.

At a special meeting held in the famous old landmark, Faneuil Hall, April 20, called by International Vice President Charles D. Keaveney, the matter of unemployment relief was thoroughly thrashed out. For a number of months back our business manager, George E. Capelle, has been gathering statistics in accordance with the new constitution, and this method of having facts and figures greatly simplified the placing before the organization the true situation. The outcome showed the whole matter was impracticable. At this same meeting it was voted to hold our regular election of officers this year as usual. GOODY.

#### L. U. NO. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, here is a bit of chat from the long lost L. U. No. 107, which now exists in the city of Grand Rapids—the Furniture Capital of America. The city where everybody has a job (So I read in the American Magazine).

For the benefit of those who don't know about our wonderful scrip system, I will endeavor to explain it: Any married man with all ways and means of selfsupport exhausted can report to the city welfare department for two or three half days work per week. And then for his troubles he gets a compensation in a form of scrip, which is good for groceries, clothing and home necessities. He can also pay his gas and electric bills with the same coupons. After he has been to the city store and collected his week's allotment of merchandise, which is rather a bulky burden, if he has an extra coupon left he can get carfare home; otherwise he has to walk.

It has been proven that this system is a very successful method of relief. But the scrip workers are capable of doing everything from banking to sewer digging and more and more are depending on this form of relief every day, which automatically burdens the taxpayer to such an extent that he, too, is afraid he soon will be working for scrip.

The merchant is being hit the hardest because a whole lot of his old customers are now buying their merchandise with the scrip coupons.

Well, I guess that will be about all for the scrip system. I would like some other Brothers throughout the country to voice their opinion through the correspondence section of the WORKER on this system of relief. The union men of Grand Rapids would much rather have wages because they can't pay dues on scrip and also they would like to see something else in life besides a few groceries and clothes. Nevertheless there is a depression in full sway here in Grand Rapids.

The electrical workers are up in arms to maintain the union scale on the new civic auditorium which is already under construction and we have all hopes of winning.

Somebody made the remark that we were going to be so busy that we would not have time to fish this summer, but I think the fellow was rather optimistic. I would rather say, to be on the safe side, that we would not have enough money to buy fishing tackle with.

Well, I will "dead end" for the time being and hope I can dig up some more news for the next issue.

NORTON.

#### L. U. NO 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Salmon are biting in the Willamette (pronounced Wil a mut, as in dam it), and life in consequence takes on a rosier hue. The two yellow hammers are nesting again in the hollow tree on the next lot, and the first wife is nagging me to get out and spade the parking. Must be spring, or sumpin'. Must be, because I just naturally don't feel like doing that spading. I feel feverish. Almost I feel peevish, for, in spite of all the bright and happy things I could mention, this local General Electric Company, which, as the Japanese schoolboy said, "I employ to boss me," has offended my sense of the fitness of things. It has indeed!

A few days ago I received my bill for service rendered during the past month and attached to it was a printed slip which suggested that it was probably due to an oversight that I had not paid the one previously rendered. That is all right. I don't object to having them send the bill. And I appreciate the compliment in the inference that I have money enough to meet my "current" (as well as other) expenses, and that only a little lapse of memory is responsible for the balance due. There is a fine sense of delicacy in overlooking the fact that I may be (and am) broke. That part of it is all fitting and proper. But what "burned me up" was a little circular enclosed with the bill. It was such an innocent looking circular. And this is what it said, in part: "Don't lower your standard of living. Once lowered it is very difficult to regain the former level. Buy now," and a lot of similar advice. This company "which I employ to boss me," cut

my wages 7½ per cent, cut down my working time 16 2-3 per cent, bills me at the same old price for my juice—and then tells me not to let my standard of living drop! Don't you just love that?

Of course I know what they are after. They think I've got some of that hoarded money. Heaven spare the mark! It may be they have heard about the oldest son. He is saving up money to get a rifle for our trip to Panther Butte this fall (if any). He had the fund up to a dime at one time, but heard some of this hoarded money argument and put three cents into circulation for all-day suckers. That didn't bring back prosperity so he has salted away another penny or two. That's why this depression hangs on so. But me—I've never succeeded in saving a nickel in my life! If hoarding money is a sin, I'm as virtuous as Father Adam before his abstracted rib made her first pomological experiments.

Funny, isn't it, Mr. Editor? For 10 years or so this great nation of ours has been trying to teach the secret and habit of thrift to old John Wage Earner. We have had thrift campaigns, thrift weeks, thrift lectures, etc., etc., until we wearied of them. We've been preached to upon that text by Presidents, governors, mayors, clubs, societies, and organizations, until, finally, it began to soak in. Old John Wage Earner began to save his money. What do you know about that! And then—oh, tragedy!—it was suddenly discovered that "hoarding" is a grievous sin! And, to paraphrase Shakespeare, grievously is John Wage Earner paying for it. And just like the lusty stab of Brutus under Caesar's seventh rib (or wherever it was), this little circular is "the most unkindest cut of all." Why I feel so about it that I wouldn't care a darn if the President saw this and learned just how I do feel about it. But, as the "Southern Colonel" of N. B. C. might say (but wouldn't), so much for the "cross cut" of recrimination!

I wonder how long it will take men to learn to think—and how many thinking men it will take to remedy conditions!

Thoughtfully yours,

DALE B. SIGLER.

No civilization is complete which does not include the dumb and defenseless of God's creatures within the sphere of charity and mercy.—Queen Victoria.

### "The Little Flame Called Life"

By E. E. C., Oil City, Pa.

In speaking of life as a flame I think I can bring out my point this way: the flame is first noticeable when the first breath is taken.

The little flame matures as time goes on until it comes to a point known as maturity. Then to all laws it glows onward until it has used all of its energy, and then gradually dims down until no glow is to be seen and takes its place with those gone before.

Man or woman is gifted with only this one thing, and this carries its accessories with it. The Bible tells us that we are all as one, which we cannot argue about. We are of one likeness and the flame goes the same routine.

We now will carry a new point out as we carry on. If we do or are an accomplice in causing one of the flames to smother out we are a murderer. Maybe not to the court or laws of man but to the Father we are.

The rightful teaching in childhood is the key to the way one carries on through life. To love one another is, I think, the greatest teaching to be made to all mankind. Not to be misled that means universal.

If everyone living in this world today had been taught this at the right time, all the world would be a paradise.

So often you hear the statement, "It takes all kinds of people to make a world," which is probably true enough, but if you get too many of one kind they can destroy as well as create.



## L. U. NO. 180, VALLEJO, CALIF.

Editor:

The absence of my articles in the past few months has brought forth much criticism from many of the members of Local No. 180, as well as criticism from the same members on my last article in the WORKER.

However, I will try once more to please the rank and file.

First I want to offer my sincere regret of the sad news of the death of our esteemed and beloved Brother, Charles P. Ford, chairman of the International Executive Council.

In behalf of the members of Local No. 180 may the grief-stricken relatives accept our sincere sympathy.

And may the Lord lead his precious soul into the Heaven of glory and rest, since no words or sympathy can bring him back to our circle.

Regardless of what the conditions may be throughout the country I want to offer my congratulations to our executive board for the able manner in which they managed a meeting with the electrical contractors on the afternoon of Saturday, March 12, where a 20 per cent wage cut was demanded by the Builders Exchange, to take effect the following Monday, March 14. The executive board of No. 180 met the contractors with all members of the board present, Brother Garnard Funkhouser, chairman and spokesman; the rest of the board as good listeners.

The results of this meeting were that the squarest contractors in the business agreed to maintain the present wage scale regardless of the demand of a 20 per cent reduction by the so-called Builders Exchange, and of which the electrical contractors are members. Therefore our present wage scale of \$9 per eight hours' work will continue in the jurisdiction of Local No. 180.

I also wish to add that the wage scale of all crafts will remain unchanged with the exception of the painters and sheet metal workers who are not so well organized and volunteered to take the cut and be the goat.

The meeting with the Builders Exchange by a committee from the Building Trades Council of Salino County, of which the business manager of our local, Brother Wyman, was the chairman, took place on or about March 4. The meeting went into session at 8 p. m. with a committee of five men on each side to argue out the question of 20 per cent wage reduction.

To cut a long story short, Brother Wyman took the floor at 12 p. m. by chance and after the last man entered into a sound slumber—all but Brother Wyman snored a different tune—Brother Wyman took his hat and went home. It was then 2:45 a. m.

Our local newspaper came out the following morning with a lengthy article on what took place at this conference, and wound up by saying the Builders Exchange would demand and execute a 20 per cent wage reduction on Monday, March 14, on all building trades crafts.

However, the wage cutting matter is at an end here in Vallejo and while many of the coast cities have accepted a wage cut of from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, Vallejo will maintain the old wage scale of \$9 per eight hours' work.

Now a brief explanation as to the existing conditions here as I see them.

I want to say the conditions here are wonderful and getting worse every day. Half of the electrical workers on this side of the Straits from Mare Island are working from two to four days per week and the other half are waiting and wondering when some one of the first half is going to die or break a leg that his vacancy may be filled by some member of the second half.

On Mare Island things are improving

## About the Character of Spies

"\* \* \* The spy system was a corroding thing that ate into the heart of the liberties of France. It is as obnoxious to human liberty as leprosy to the healthy flesh of man; it is as destructive of republican institutions as is perjury to the administration of justice; it is as damning a thing as has ever been fastened upon a people, free or slave.

"A secret spy system! To begin with, no honest or decent man will accept the position of a spy, with one exception, and that is a spy in time of war, when patriotism is the impelling cause, when the spy knows that if he is captured he forfeits his life. Whenever a human spy will peep through keyholes, pull aside the curtains of windows that he may spy upon his neighbor, and a thousand times worse, deliberately plan and plot to gain the confidence of a man or woman in order that he may breach that confidence to gain a little dirty money, he has become so vile a thing as to pollute the air he breathes and defile the earth on which he walks. When such men are at large, no man is safe. They will commit perjury to make a record of conviction and thus gain promotions and higher wages. Such men hesitate at no infamy, balk at no villainy, pause at no cruelty. Their presence is a public menace. \* \* \*

"These things do not belong in our civilization. \* \* \*"  
—James Reed, former U. S. Senator from Missouri.

worse fast. All the electricians are working on an average of one week out of every three and if conditions keep up they won't beat that.

The new cruiser, San Francisco, under construction at Mare Island, is progressing beautifully. They laid off 45 mechanics and helpers on this boat last Saturday, March 26, and many rumors are being circulated that preparations are being made to scrap the boat. If such would be the case there would be a layoff of some 600 or 800 more men.

There is a new crew of electricians goes in every week. Some are sent out on destroyers, some on submarines and some on other types of ships. Their biggest job is to watch the ships' crews do the work of all mentioned trades.

Speaking of combating hard times Brother L. P. Myrick, of Local No. 180, is proving a master in this art. Brother Myrick lives on 10 cents per day and takes on weight. On his way to work he pulls a hand full of

weeds for breakfast; for dinner he buys a 10-cent cut of pie, and for supper he goes out in the pasture and eats alfalfa with the rest of the cattle. Brother Myrick says he is determined to bring down the high cost of living.

Bringing my letter to a close I want to ask forgiveness from every Brother in the Brotherhood for my casting a vote for Hoover. I will promise to never do so again.

J. W. CARRICO.

## L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

Now that the political primaries are over it will be a game of politics from now until next November. We all know that with both Republican and Democrat parties wealth rules and the millionaires will devote their time to getting the men in office who will put more dollars in their coffers—whichever wins out it will be the big money powers that do it. Now it would seem to me to be the appropriate time for the "money kings" to show their true Americanism and even though it is campaign year they would push politics from the center of the stage and put on a program that will relieve the unemployment situation. I should think they would be awakening to facts and see the handwriting on the wall and know that if a building program is not started to put men back to work we will not only be off gold standard but stranded on the rocks.

When they furnish employment to men who are willing and anxious to work instead of placing a tax on all necessary articles and put that tax on the wealth of the country in the proper proportion, then will we have prosperity. Here in our state there is a three million dollar building program being held up for lack of funds caused by Cook County having paid no taxes into the state treasury since 1928—this will not be paid that the state may proceed with the work until some sort of legislation is enacted to disentangle their tax proposition and compel the property owners to pay their taxes. Building here in our city is at a stand-still. Local Union No. 193 is a mixed local. We are fortunate in having a municipal light plant which employs our linemen, metermen, maintenance men, lamp trimmers, switchboard tenders, ground men and truck drivers—47 in all who belong to our local. At present we have four out of the 47 on the unemployed list. We have 64 journeymen and helpers for the inside work. We have 11 shops who employ our men. At the present time we have 20 journeymen and three helpers unemployed and we believe that our local is in as good, if not better, shape than most of the locals.

We are not allowing any member to become in arrears with his dues as we pay them out of the treasury and it is paid back at the rate of \$1 a day when they are working. We find this plan working satisfactorily but it has kept our money at a low ebb, owing to the fact that some of our holdings have depreciated and are unmarketable.

We have tried rotating men on the only big job we have but it has not proven satisfactory and we would like to hear from other locals as to what success, if any, they have had in rotating men on jobs and in shops—let us hear through the WORKER.

Considering the conditions that exist in other places we feel fortunate indeed, but we cannot enjoy life until all our Brotherhood is doing so, and men must work to be happy. They tell us prosperity is "just around the corner," but I think the fellow who coined that phrase had in mind a roundhouse. We would be glad if some one could explain the cause of the prolonged depression as clearly as the old darkey when asked



why he named his child "Electricity." His reply was that his wife's name was Dinah and his was Mose and if dynamos don't make electricity, what do?

There is future happiness and prosperity but we must all put our shoulders to the wheel, not with a selfish attitude but with a genuinely altruistic spirit, and go out together to meet it.

HERMAN R. ARMBRUSTER.

#### L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

What's the big idea? I get me a nize 50-cent word like "res-tau-ra-teur" and it is promptly reduced to the common 5-and-10 store variety—"restaurant." So charge your help with no runs, no hits and two errors. [Editor's note: Sorry, we just try to be helpful.]

The April edition looked like an old home week celebration with the return of two old scribes. Deady to Horne, to "The Copyist," with "The Duke" on third base, and we have a combination that rivals the old cub infield—Tinkers to Evers to Chance, not forgetting Harry Steinfeldt.

Sorry to read that O'Malley, of Baltimore, was laid up, and sincerely hope that he escaped the "gas-pains." Our best regards, Jim, and here's also hoping that you'll soon be on your feet again. Try your "Face on the Bar-room Floor" number on your fellow-patients, doctors and nurses and I'll bet you will soon be turned loose.

The light company increased the copper and capacity along the boardwalk, tying the same in with the underground network. All of which gave over 100 men the chance to make a few dollars, doing the brute. About 30 of our members are now singing that famous little ditty, "The Ditch Diggers' Blues" (O-o-o-oh! me back!).

'Twas a tough way to make the price of the new bathing suit—oh, yes; we still wear 'em here, but "Limb" Turner, "Dutch" Kirsch, Frank Bennett and "Billie, the Hepp" were fortunate in being made "pushers," while "Bucky" Taylor was appointed temporary light-man and as such it was his duty to set the lanterns out at night, gather 'em up again in the morning and polish them. Oh, boy, wotta soft job for 55 cents per hour. The old reliable "Pop" Martin was the night super, alias the watchman, and from all reports he didn't sleep a wink on the job.

"Bill" Uhlmer was chief of the water department and "Little Doc" was his able assistant. The latter was a picture without a frame, trudging through the sand with a bucket that was nearly as large as himself, while Bill sat in the shade beneath the walk and let the thirsty shovelers find his bucket the best they could. And that is called "using your head for something else besides a hat-rack."

Just the same, I still claim that it might have been worse. Suppose the instruments of torture had been number two scoops.

But laying all kiddin' aside, what do you folks think of the six-hour day? Would be pleased to hear from each and every one interested. My personal opinions on the subject don't count for much, but I've had the "love of Riley" for so long now that I'm in favor of a four-hour day with two hours for lunch.

We were shocked and saddened to learn of the death of Charlie Ford. It was my honor and pleasure to have known him for more than 20 years and I always found him to be the soul of honor and a gentleman. His passing leaves a vacancy, not only in the organization but within our hearts.

A few personal cracks and then adios: Tommie McAdams, the elongated Adonis of

the third ward, is now once again in the money, having had nearly three full weeks at the trade. Charlie Wasserman, his curly-headed crony, is busy thinking of a new racket. It appears that there are so many perambulators on the walk with squeaky wheels that Charlie is going to get a can of 3-in-1 oil and lubricate said wheels at five cents per squeak. Not bad at that! And I reckon that I'll get me an old buggy and act as his "come-on," for a 50-50 split. Well, so-long, Old Timer, I'll be seein' ya on the late watch.

BACHIE.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

At Redland Field, Sunday, April 24, Local No. 212 will appear in a body as guests of Andy High, who fills the position of third sacker for the Cincinnati Reds. All our fans will no doubt grasp this unusual opportunity, as High, besides being in professional baseball, is also a member in good standing of Local No. 1, St. Louis. The members wish to take this opportunity to express their thanks and appreciation to Brother High and also extend to him their best wishes for his continued success in baseball and congratulate him for being able to avoid the hard knocks which play a heavy part in the daily grind of the average electrical worker today.

And my good old friend and fellow scribe, Bachie, welcome back into the fold, hearty greetings and a friendly handshake. You wonder what became of the personals from the Copyist? Well, I want to inform you that my correspondence has dropped down to about zero ever since this slump has been imposed on us. It seems as though no one has his former ambition to carry on and do things any more and I know the bug is as deep-seated in me as in any one else. Wish to say, Old Top, that as a scribe you have been missed by the membership in general many times more than you could have missed a few personals.

Speaking of the slump, we are still in it. I personally feel the same as a certain fellow when asked what he knew about the depression and replied: "Nothing much, only that it started with me and then spread over the entire country." Perhaps Bruce Barton was right when he criticized the unfortunates of Wall Street, who were continuously using a pencil and the backs of envelopes, figuring their losses. He estimated that some of them figured their losses 15 times a day for two years. "Think of it," he said, "15 times 700—nobody could stand a loss like that," and suggests that they quit figuring on the backs of envelopes and the margins of newspapers and use their brain cells and nervous energy for the making of progress.

That is all very good advice to the fellow who is broke when he reaches his last \$50,000, but to those of us who have absolutely nothing and have had just that much for the past 10 to 15 months, it isn't of much interest. Certainly we don't care to figure our losses 15 times a day, but the facts are with us and we must face them to that extent, that the old "around the corner" stuff and similar bunk is not nearly as impressive as it was some time previous.

Some of the facts which we are facing here are as follows: We have, to date, used approximately \$15,000 in our local relief work which has been carried on continuously since last October, something never before heard of in the history of Local No. 212. Each eligible unemployed Brother receives relief to the extent of five dollars per week (thanks to our working members, who are contributing 10 cents per hour to make this possible). The list carries 179 separate

cases which have been taken care of during this time. At present we have 175 unemployed out of a possible membership of 350 with no immediate change for the better in sight. Our sick list, however, has been remarkably small over the winter months, the most serious cases at present are Brother Thomas Loaring, Sr., and Brother H. Magrith, both being hospital cases, the latter being confined at Veterans' Hospital, Dayton, Ohio.

Special mention is due the Riggs-Distler Electric Company, which is on the job at our new grand central depot, through the fact that ever since the job has been in work they have permitted the rotation of workmen, which has been a wonderful help to us. A crew of about 26 Brothers are at present on the job; 12 of these rotate, some weekly and some every two weeks, with the unemployed members. We have other jobs of considerable size now under way but being carried out by our Cincinnati contractors who in all cases absolutely refuse to rotate their men. So it results in Riggs-Distler, an out-of-town organization and totally strange to us, being awarded first prize in contributing relief to the drastic and unfortunate situation we were in when they arrived in our midst.

As per custom throughout the country, we will receive our wage reduction May 1, 1932. All other Cincinnati building trades were affected likewise some time prior to us, which was due to the fact that we were the only trade having a signed agreement with our employers covering the entire summer of 1932. It was entirely up to us as a local to accept or reject the cut. Results at a special meeting, however, showed a majority in favor of a voluntary reduction which was from \$1.40 to \$1.25 per hour. I believe that the opinion of most of those in favor of a reduction was that it would stimulate business and create more work for the jobless. Heaven knows I, personally, hope that they are right, but I am very much afraid that it will have no noticeable effect.

Well, I think I have spread enough grief for this time. The weather is fine and we can't complain about that and those of us who find time hanging heavy on our hands can be kept busy making flower beds, bird houses, bird baths, and—sure, I go in for all those things; just drop in on your way by, and, say, don't be misled by the approach to No. 1745, which I agree is just what you think it is, and has been one of my misfortunes, but the real scenery is in the rear and if Dame Fortune even notices me again the entrance will be reconstructed in such fashion that Hopkins will once more become a desirable and inviting avenue over which you fellows will be proud to motor.

Wish to express my sincere appreciation upon receipt of the personal letter (of March 7) from M. E. Seltzer, secretary to Brother Broach, and apologize for not acknowledging it personally instead of through these columns.

Regretting very much to hear of his physical condition, I wish to extend my very best wishes for a complete and speedy recovery. Hoping he receives the above message, I remain, with many thanks, fraternally yours.

THE COPYIST.

#### L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

If you are looking for gratitude, don't go to any electrical contractors in search of it. For the past 20-odd years Local No. 226 has put the interests of the employers on an equal plane with its own and used its best efforts to further their business in the hope of maintaining friendly relations. During



this time we have refrained from signing with curbstoners, requiring each prospective union contractor to have an established place of business and at least \$1,000 worth of material. We have consistently aided in passing laws which protected the legitimate contractor, contributed to his projects and tried to be good little boys.

Now we are told by three of them—all of whom had and some still have union cards—that the union didn't do them any good and they have locked out our members because, without notice, we refused to accept a 20 per cent wage reduction when we had a signed agreement with them.

This, friends, is how some business men regard labor agreements, entered into in good faith. Such actions, however, serve to show who the real union men are and who have streaks of deep yellow where their backbones should be.

In one shop the men have gotten around the situation by forming a corporation with the boss who had locked them out. This has been called a company union but we believe this to be unjust—to the c. u.

We may lose some members but those remaining will be tried with fire and found true steel.

J. R. WOODHULL.

#### L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

Though Local No. 230 is suffering from hard times the same as all the other locals of the Brotherhood, yet we are carrying on, keeping the cards of members out of work paid up to the best of our ability.

Some time ago the management of our utility company cut down the number of working days per week of the linemen, and later on laid off some of them. With a fine, unselfish spirit the linemen requested the management to still shorten the working days and divide the work so that these Brothers could be put back on and all share alike. This request was granted. If that same unselfish spirit would permeate the moneyed classes, what a different old world this would be!

Horseshoes are on again and believe me we have some experts in the game. "The Gold Dust Twins," Brothers Matt and Joe Ball, are tossing ringers so fast that they look like doughnuts on a stick, but even at that Brothers Tonman, Brown, Peck and Shorty Haines keep them guessing. One day even the recording secretary relaxed his stately dignity long enough to demonstrate to Brothers "Smiler" Bradshaw and "Bun-

gie-eye" McKenzie that mature judgment is more to be relied on than youthful enthusiasm. The laughter and shouting which takes place at this sport helps a lot to "push dem clouds away."

The celebrated Canadian novelist, Ralph Connor, is writing a series of articles in the Western Home Monthly, published in Winnipeg, on our present troubles, one of which says in part:

#### Is the Present Social Order Doomed?

"Of the population of the United States, 120,000,000, the following is the classification as to material possessions: 17 per cent of population, 20,400,000, have a bare existence; 59.6 per cent of population, 71,520,000, are poor; 76.6 per cent of population, 91,920,000, have less than enough; 10.1 per cent of population, 12,240,000, have more than enough; .1 per cent of population, 120,000, have one-fifth of national income.

"The prospect for the future is even more disturbing. The richest of the rich have doubled their share in the last 10 years, the rich have held their own, the poor have made no gains.

"Look at these figures: Since 1927—production has increased 11 per cent; wages have increased 4 per cent; profits have increased 51 per cent.

"This appalling discrepancy between rich and poor in the most highly industrialized nation in the world and at its highest peak of prosperity constitutes a terrible indictment of our present industrial system as a nation-building agency."

The concluding paragraph of this article says:

"The axe is laid at the root of the tree." And the axeman will be no wild-eyed Marxian Communist, but one of those lads that pushed over Vimy Ridge, a sane and even cheery chap, but in a fight against tyranny, terrible, relentlessly terrible. He will sweep things bare."

In the death of our late Brother Charles P. Ford, the International at large has suffered the loss of one who placed his high talents unreservedly at the disposal of the cause so dear to him, the protection and betterment of labor conditions, and though his well-known abilities brought him offers of lucrative positions in the business world, he never wavered in his devotion to his ideal and followed its white, shining light to the very end. In honor of our late Brother, the charter of Local No. 230 was draped for a period of 30 days.

SHAPPIE.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

April showers bring May flowers to be worn by June brides.

Scene: Any public utility property.

Time: Any time between 1929 and present date.

Plot: Wall Street interests cutting payroll in order to pay large dividends on millions of dollars on outstanding stock.

Characters: Any public utility employee vs. their 12 to 14 per cent interest-paying employers who have succeeded in selling all the employees securities at top prices, binding them to a five-year plan and then taking from two and one-half to four days per week off their working schedule, allowing them practically just enough for rank necessities of life minus the original weekly payments which are deducted first.

Act one: The home of a utility employee with several years employment to his credit for this firm. He is trying to buy a home and educate his family at the same time. Shoes, food, clothing, fuel, insurance bills due; the payment due on his home (the last one before foreclosure). Check for part time employment arrives minus stock deductions.

Scene two, act one: Enters collectors for furniture company, accompanied by marshal informing him that the banks demand immediate settlement or foreclosure of mortgage of home will be legalized at once. Furniture company representative starts removing choice pieces of furniture from his home. The employee offers as security his four shares of preferred stock to satisfy the collector (60 per cent of market value, or perhaps \$25 per share for stock that is costing him, through payroll deductions, \$95 per share).

Scene three, same act: In office of officials. The officials asking the monthly employees (who haven't lost any time) for economy suggestions that will further cut their expenses. All foremen, both monthly and hourly, some union and some nonunion, complying with request until the conditions have been practically shattered as these different suggestions take form and materialize, until they themselves can see what they are doing to the job as a whole and still send in more (this time with a spirit of revenge) to offset some little thing that has brought pressure to bear on them through some other foreman's suggestion so with that scene comes an end.

Second act. Scene: The union meeting hall of L. U. No. 245. Time: Any meeting night. Characters: The same 15 or 20 who

## SCHOOL DAZE

By AL GUY



He started out to be a SELLER  
Had lots of booze  
down in his CELLAR  
But to a snooper  
he tried to SELL  
And landed in a prison CELL.

AGS  
1932





are there all meeting nights. Opening of business: Nothing said. Application for candidates: "None," says the recording secretary. Report of organizing committee: "None" is the report in unison. Unfinished business: Silence. New Business: a renewed silence. Good and welfare of the union: At this point we have a 20-minute talk on economic conditions in China and Russia; slavery as quoted by Abe Lincoln; a report of the building trades activities in picketing the new Stien store; President Hoover's stand on the sales tax (completely ignoring the conditions of our own members and the gradually fading of conditions). This talk shall be given by the end man, after which the entire working force joins in singing the chorus—adjournment.

You Brothers in Mt. Clemens, Mich., will look up some day at what you think is the airship, Akron, and see instead a large fellow with a perpetual smile hanging on the end of a crossarm. That must be "Bill" Dougherty; tell him howdy for me; thanks, fellows!

H. Hoover has taken his Plymouth out of the moth bag for the summer. Ernest Miller has finally got his house painted after several weeks of spraying. Walter Cominess is getting in his share of fishing this spring. And the linemen's ballteam is expected to bring in the old pennant under the leadership of Z. Z. Miller.

EDW. E. DUKESHIRE.

#### L. U. NO. 265, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Editor:

Local Union No. 265 at this writing is weathering this depression better than we expected. Fifty per cent of our members are working, some at full time. However, we realize that to maintain our membership and to keep this local from disintegrating, it is up to us in some way to do the utmost to provide work for idle members. We well know that the first signs of laxity and indifference to union principles and activity appear within the ranks of idle members. It is the business of this local then to see to it that work is provided for them. We are determined to keep this local together. We don't propose to lose a man, nor do we intend to take a "cut". We won't have to if we stir up enough work. That is saying a lot, if not too much.

To do all this will require much exertion on our part. Anyway, we have started out to do something about it. We have just launched a "work solicitation" campaign in collaboration with such civic agencies as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the builders bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. These agencies, in this last week of March, are engaged on an employment drive. This local has had several thousand cards printed to which is attached a coupon worth 50 cents on any electrical labor charge. Idle journeymen are canvassing the city soliciting work while distributing these cards. A "Do It Now" program. We expect to derive lots out of it.

Brothers, you know now when our members and our contractors are feeling "the pinch of the times" is the time to do some agitating for the "good of the union". When members are busy again they will be indifferent to any program to advance their interests. The officers of this local realize that. We have taken much interest in a new proposed ordinance which, we believe, is most suitable to our needs. We have also developed a special temporary understanding with our contractors to fight the "curber" for the new house work. This local, for another thing, is developing a new working agreement to replace the antiquated one under which we are now working. To tell

the truth, this local has done more constructive work in the last six months than has been done in the past 10 years. All we used to do was to talk and talk and never do anything about it after that. We see now very plainly the necessity of our doing something to assure our future conditions. We have everything to gain if we keep persistently at it. We don't intend to sit supinely by and permit anyone to toll the knell over our departed local. This local does not expect to be in the obituary column at all.

SCRIBE.

#### L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

As we wake from the winter's hibernation (we have had nothing else to do), we look around to see if old man depression is still present. One glance is enough, for the boys are all loafing, except for one or two. There is very little work in sight here, so no one need come here looking for work.

Before this comes out in print the trout season will have opened and those who indulge in that pastime and who are able to produce the \$1.75 will be able to amuse themselves in quest of the speckled beauties. President Joe Pascal says he is all set with a supply of fine flies which he has made during his leisure time.

Brother Ed. Plunkett, who spent the winter taking in the sights of the west, entertained us last meeting night with a brief but interesting talk on what he saw and did while away. Glad to have you back, Ed.

Say, Brothers, have you ever stopped to consider the inconsistency of the animal called man? Is woman alone in changing the mind to suit the occasion? Well, think over the three cases given briefly below:

First. The employer, who detests organized labor and is always ready to knock labor unions, yet who is always ready to join an organization which will improve his own business. Yes, sir, he is against organization, except for himself.

Second. The journeyman, who while a member of a local union, will fight for the enforcement of the working rules. Then he leaves the local union (still carrying a card) and becomes a contractor, or we might say a working contractor, for he still works with the tools. As a contractor we find that he has forgotten the working rules and is working to suit himself.

Third. The speed demon who just eats work when he is in charge of the job or when the boss is in sight. He is willing at any time to put a fellow worker in bad so that he may make himself look better in the eyes of the boss. But look at this bird when not in charge or when he is sure the boss is far away. Then we find a first class shirker.

It is true that the reason back of these changes of attitude is simply greed for the old dollar. Yet that which is sauce for the gander is also sauce for the goose. If the employer has a right to organize, so has the employee. Again if the working rules are of benefit to the journeyman they should be of equal benefit to the working contractor. In the third case let us get rid of the shirker. Freeze him out. Nuf sed!

NAVI.

#### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Spring is here again, and with it the subject of wage agreements is again the matter of paramount interest to the members of organized labor—and what a serious matter the wage agreement question is at this time! For many years the wage agreement controversy has centered around the point of labor secur-

ing something better than they had been able to obtain in the past, or at least holding what they had already won. This year in the most instances, it is a question of how big a cut will we have to take? The question is not, can we make any advance, or even, can we hold the ground already gained, but how much of what we have gained since before the war can we salvage from the wreck?

This condition of affairs is, to say the least, alarming. It is serious, but how very serious it is only appears after we discover the causes underlying this situation.

At first glance, it would appear that this wage slashing was the natural working out of the law of supply and demand resulting from the unemployment situation and, in a superficial sense, this is the case, but the basic causes lie much deeper than this. The fact is that the unemployment situation is only a condition that is being taken advantage of by a certain group to enforce this wage cutting program on the entire country, or more properly speaking, the unemployment situation along with the rest of the features of the present business depression, was deliberately engineered by the leaders of this same group who are fathering this wage-cut program. A deliberate conspiracy of the big banking interests to enrich themselves through the virtual enslavement of the American people.

Very convincing evidence of the truth of this allegation is not lacking. Let us take a glance at some of this evidence:

First, I will mention a matter that is familiar to the business representatives and wage committees of every local union in the country, viz., many thousands of employers, when approached regarding wage cuts, admit that they are obliged to cut wages, even against their own wishes in the matter, in order to maintain their credit with the banks.

Several times during the past two years, many of the leading employers of the country have pledged their word not to cut wages and in nearly every instance the pledge was disregarded and the wages of their employees were cut. Of course, we know the average business man's "word is as good as his bond"—only if and when he is bonded—and, anyhow, most bonds have depreciated in value during the past two years. But there must be some good reason for this about face. Many of these pledges were given to the President. It is hardly conceivable that Mr. Hoover, of his own volition, had released them from these obligations. Was pressure from the "invisible government" brought to bear to secure acquiescence there? Perhaps, however, the most logical explanation, in the face of the known facts, would seem to be the assumption that the same coercive measures of the manipulation of credit that we have seen so frequently used with the small employer, were used also in the case under consideration.

There have been articles published in various magazines, including this one, pointing out the part played by the banking interests in causing the stock market crash, which ushered in the present depression; also the activities of these same interests in their promotion of the depression and accompanying deflation program by such means as stock jobbery, the unloading of off-color securities on the public, and especially their continuous and consistent opposition to and blocking of the passage of all relief measures that were attempted by Congress.

The point is that, in any extensive search for the fountain head of the underlying causes of the present condition of affairs, all lines of inquiry, when pursued with proper care and diligence, lead to this same group of the large banking interests.



By an examination of government reports and other statistical data, a study of many recently published articles and a careful analysis of the facts disclosed, in these sources of information, a very convincing foundation may be laid for the assumption that these big banking interests have not only entrenched themselves as the supreme financial dictators of the country, but through the power thus acquired, have been able to become also the industrial dictators of the nation, through the strangle hold their financial position gives them on the industry of the country, and in fact, have become so powerful that they have no fear of regulation or even of interference from the government itself.

The significant fact in all this is, that it is this tremendously powerful group that is organized labor's real adversary in the wage cut controversy. After giving due consideration to the inhuman cold-bloodedness of their policies and the deliberate ruthlessness of their methods and grasping the full significance of the power they possess, can any member of organized labor contemplate with optimism or even with serenity the probable outcome of this struggle we are now engaged in to try to stem the tide of falling wage scales?

The present struggle is much more far-reaching in its effects and presents a far more serious prospect than did the open-shop drive of 1922. Organized labor outlived that struggle, but at what a cost! Many of the locals have not yet fully recovered. This is no time for any half-hearted, weak-kneed measures or policies. It is no time for arguing over the difference between unemployment insurance and a dole (before this is over many of us won't care whether they call us pauper dole takers or just plain bread line stiff), or, in fact, for any kind of distracting or disrupting argument. It is a time for constructive thinking and acting. We must get at the real facts, face those facts and then utilize our knowledge of those facts to the best advantage.

W. WAPLES.

#### L. U. NO. 295, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Editor:

A few lines to let you know we are still on the map down here and still doing business in the same old stand, but not too much of it.

Old Sol has begun to shine gleefully on both sides of the fence now. This is causing the Brothers' fancies to turn to new items of fishing tackle, camping trips, garden making, and some of us to the thing more generally associated with the arrival of the new season.

We are fortunate in having two government jobs going here at the present time. One, a new hospital at Fort Roots and the other a new postoffice and federal building here in Little Rock. We have been splitting time on the postoffice job so we're all getting by as well as could be expected in times like these.

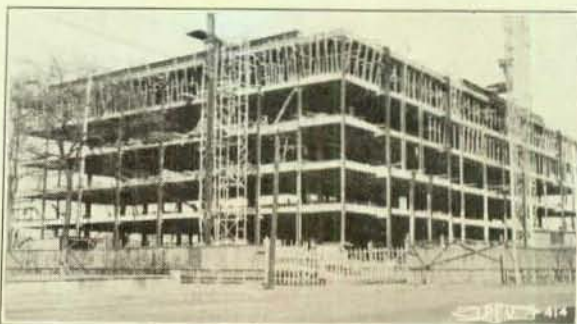
It was our pleasure to have International Representative Rudewick with us a few days, several weeks ago. He was able to do us a good turn when a good turn was sorely needed, for which we are all duly appreciative, I'm sure.

If one can judge from the papers and the radio, there is going to be an awful lot of hot air peddled between now and election time. I reckon some of these back slapping politicians will be so out of breath, it will

take them about a year to recover even if they do get into office.

One of the hot topics of conversation around here now is the soldiers' bonus. More power to them.

I am enclosing a picture of the federal building showing the south side (front) and the west end. Also some of the gang. Starting with the apparently tall-faced dude standing on the left they are, Brothers Harvey, T. Hogan, Wall, Hinton, Barry, (the boss) Henry, the writer and J. Hogan.



New Federal Building in Little Rock Mounting to Sky.



(Left to Right) Brothers Harvey, T. Hogan, Wall, Hinton, Barry (the boss), Henry, Brace, and J. Hogan.

Brother Harvey has been temporarily out of the running due to an injury to his right foot. He is getting along nicely now and we expect soon to see him back on the job again.

M. BRACE.

#### L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Unfortunately, I was unable to answer the call to attend Brother Ford's funeral. Our thoughts were of him and, as one who had met Brother Ford and had been in contact with him for a number of years, his passing has brought back old memories. Yes, Brother Noonan, Brother McNulty and now Brother Ford have answered the last call.

To hold office in any organization of humans is a great responsibility. And to hold it with integrity and one purpose in mind, serving only the ideals that the respective organization stands for, is something that follows one long after they have left old friends and old scenes.

To serve a labor organization faithfully, year in and year out through good and bad times, to stand the abuse of misguided and suspicious minds, and worse than anything else to have to fight those who are laying for a chance to pounce upon the organization you so steadfastly strive for!

As we journey through life and we meet folks who are real folks, it seems we are given a new lease of happiness. But the man or woman who stands at the head of a labor union has always to be on the alert.

No long periods of real peace of mind, because he doesn't know what the next thing will be to dampen him. And so this wears out our best. They serve and are strained to the full because they know that only by united action can the rights of their fellows ever have any possible chance in a world that is peopled by civilized barbarians.

And this brings me to the article in our April issue, on page 174, entitled "Same Old Melodrama." This is a credit to those who wrote it and timely. It just goes to show

the service the Brotherhood gives—valuable service. Seems to most of us that there are too many people these days who are living on the backs of working folks. Here is one example told better in the JOURNAL: Big offices, a horde of men chasing around the country picking up little bits of chatter, and their one aim to have "something on the union." What has education, and some of it college education, accomplished in producing bipeds of this calibre? Surely higher education stands for greater ideals than to make cunning Judases out of men. The article goes on to mention that newspapers lend themselves to these people. Many of these newspapers have closed shop agreements with the typographical union and yet lend themselves, I'll say sell themselves. Woe unto you ye lawyers who make burdens that are too heavy for men to carry.

Two other old timers we notice have come back. One in a previous issue, Brother Smoot, and in the last issue, Brother Horne, of L. U. No. 18. Welcome. Now Brother Bachie will call the I. P. S. A. together again, after an adjournment of five or more years, and from the different angles we will help call back better times. At any rate we will give you a laugh.

Today, April 24, we remember the 80th birthday of Edwin Markham, the grand old man who gave the world many poems, including "The Man With the Hoe." Many of you will remember the presentation of the statue of "The Man With the Hoe" to Brother Noonan. To those of us who had read the poem, that presentation and the skill of the sculptor and the love of those who gave it meant very much.

THOS. W. DEALY,  
Financial Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Shortly after the famous, or, if you please, infamous stock market crash of 1929, our great leader and engineer, Mr. Hoover, called together our leaders of labor and industries to a joint conference, in which our labor and industrial leaders agreed that the status quo respecting wages, hours and working conditions would be maintained. In other words, labor would make no demands for higher wages during the depression and the industrialists would make no cuts.

Hardly, however, had our industrial leaders got home when there began the most stupendous wage cutting, speed-up and dismissing of employees this country has ever seen, and which has increased so alarmingly, that today we have 12,000,000 jobless workers in the United States, a vast number of whom are union men and women, and a big majority ex-union men and women.

In my opinion this constitutes the indictment of most damnable perfidy that can be brought against the capitalists of any nation.

However, the fault is not altogether with the employing class. Organized labor went the bosses one better, by in some cases, vol-



untarily reducing their wages, under the flimsy excuse of speeding up the return of prosperity, until today there is virtually no difference between the wages of the organized and the unorganized.

Instead of standing together like Brothers and maintaining the integrity of our unions, we organized men and women gave up without a struggle and took the smashing mandate without the registration of a single protest, to redeem ourselves in the eyes of the unorganized worker of America.

Evidently we preferred to sacrifice the economic and social welfare of our families, to reducing the dividends of the capitalistic class.

Can we blame the unorganized for snorting their scorn, when they behold organized labor so humbly debasing themselves?

During the few years which we are pleased to call years of prosperity, we slaved at top speed to fill the stores and warehouses of the nation to overflowing with consumable goods, until today thousands upon thousands are destitute, because in our unholy zeal we produced too much.

Union labor and, in particular, our leaders are responsible today for the fact that able-bodied Brothers are eating the bitter bread of charity, are lined up by the thousand before religious soup joints in every city of the country and have stooped so low that they accept as a gift things which we dare not take by the power of our might.

Those of us who are still working say with hypocritical pride, "we are taking the depression on the chin," while we are conscious of the damnable fact that thousands and thousands of men, women and children, penniless and hopeless, are crowding the avenues of desperation in the land.

It has been said that labor is a sleeping lion, only waiting to be aroused; our lion, however, must be an elephant, for he is satisfied with a peanut.

As a result of the disgraceful inactivity and inability of our union leaders, the rank and file of organized labor has disintegrated, until today our numerical strength is little more than half of what it was before the depression. Perhaps our leaders are afraid that the end of capitalism will mean the end of trade unionism.

Far better would it have been for organized labor, and more in keeping with the tradition of unionism, had we fought our employers to a standstill and gone down to glorious defeat, than to have literally accepted with our backs to the wall and our eyes turned in shame, the wage cuts and slashings, which our employers so condescendingly bestowed on us.

Union men and women, analyze for yourselves the facts here set forth.

No doubt many a reader will resent this writing as a personal slander, and would like to cram these pages down the writer's throat, thereby in a practical way demonstrating their determination to acquit themselves of their false pride and importance.

CHARLES PIETERS.

#### L. U. NO. 339, FT. WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

The picture on the front page of the April JOURNAL is typical of the outlook of the Brothers present at our last meeting. Take a look at the guy "Debunking Wage Cuts" and visualize a meeting hall lined with similar faces and you have a picture of our last meeting. For their looks they could not be blamed. The attendance of employees from two municipalities, one power company, two railway companies, one pulp and paper company and all with the same knowledge of wage reductions, was sufficient to draw their features as long as a horse.

The American continent knows of the reductions in railway wages because the press has published it for the whole world to read. It is no secret. Of the two municipalities before mentioned, one has been satisfied and one not. The first has agreed for the employees to return one day's pay per month up to \$150 per month; over \$150 per month, two days' pay; over \$200, a further contribution, but at \$200 and above we are getting entirely out of our latitude. Sufficient to say that this money deducted from the payroll to be transferred to the city relief fund, which seeing how far reductions go these days, is not so bad, although of course any reduction at any time is always too much.

The other municipality at present is not settled, but we are hoping they will use the first municipality's procedure as a precedent and follow suit.

But see the difficulties presented now. Two municipalities previously working together in joint negotiations with two copies of practically identical schedules, now one bunch of Brothers agreeable, a similar bunch waiting—what?

This situation also applies to the street railway men's organization, which presented a schedule at the same time with like results.

To get these phases synchronized as they were previously will take a little more speeding up of the old generator.

The power company employees reported the return of an old time despicable clause—that of taking time off for overtime worked.

The safety first clause of two journeymen working together on line work was discussed and found that this is being discontinued. So if any Brother gets electrocuted the only remedy is to have the employer sued, arrested or whatever is the proper procedure, for criminal negligence—that is if possible, but which will not, however drastic, be a new method of resuscitation of the electrified person.

The pulp and paper industry of this district and I believe the country is in the throes of an upheaval as regards wages, hours and conditions and from what I heard last night from another branch of the industry is entirely unsatisfactory and quite discouraging.

Now, Brothers, this is not a very bright letter, but facts remain. The best outlook here these days is out of doors. The sun is brilliant, the snow mostly gone, the air nice and warm, the rivers, for the last few months dry, are now wet again, and the lake and river are again being used by steamships. The robin is here from the south. The ducks I noticed today have yet quite a job dodging the shore ice to find sufficient water to feed in, but they are here. Motor cars are being turned out by those with sufficient money to buy gas. Soon the tourist will arrive and take possession of our tourist camps located here on the north shore of Lake Superior, whose health giving coolness is appreciated by persons from large cities, dry, hot climates and those who want enough water to do as they like with—drink, swim, fish or row in. There is lots of it and it is good and cold.

We much regretted to hear of the death of Brother Charles Ford and express sympathy for the bereaved family.

PRESS SECRETARY.

### In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

#### L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

Following is a resolution that was endorsed by this local and adopted in toto by the Alberta Federation of Labor at its recent convention.

#### Unemployment, Unemployment Relief and Employment Bureaus

Resolution No. 27—proposed by International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 348, Calgary:

Whereas the present need of this country is employment for its unemployed citizens; and

Whereas the present method of dealing with this problem is totally inadequate to benefit the country as a whole and is working a severe hardship upon the building trades mechanics by forcing them into the ranks of the unskilled, where their skill deteriorates, an ultimate loss to this country on account of their decreased efficiency; and

Whereas it is apparent that the building trades have been ignored as the key industry, the fortunes of which bear directly on all others on account of the diversity of employment it creates in mine, mill, transportation, with its attendant benefits to the agricultural industry, etc.; and

Whereas the government has repeatedly gone on record as being opposed to the policy of a building program as a means of relief on account of a pseudo belief that only a small proportion of the cost goes to relieve unemployment through direct wages; and

Whereas this excuse is absolutely contrary to facts because it is obvious that no material used in the building industry is found in its perfected state and must be mined, hewn and otherwise fashioned, then transported and hauled to its ultimate position, thus benefiting directly and indirectly every citizen of the country; and

Whereas it is an historical fact that a progressive building program has resulted in country-wide prosperity; and

Whereas our present heritage is mainly the result of the foresight of our progenitors in building the monuments to their skill and workmanship, the comforts of which we enjoy today; and

Whereas the need for new building is as great now as ever if a better standard of living with its higher moral and educational advantages is to be attained; be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record that the government take immediate steps to stimulate by active methods an adequate building program, so as to ultimately absorb all unemployed citizens.

The claim that the building trade was the key industry caused considerable discussion on the floor of the convention; agriculture has always been considered first in this country. But my contention, as a delegate, was: A revival in the building trades would put money back into circulation again and so help all other industries. It is of no use to increase production of consumable commodities until there is a means of getting them to the hungry, but workless, workers. In other words, idle workmen, skilled in the fine and practical arts must create in order that they may consume the surplus production of those skilled in the production of consumable commodities.

There is need for government building of all kinds. Harbor improvements, roads, bridges, airports and, not least, an adequate housing scheme for the benefit of the workers themselves. Not one-half the people of this continent live in proper homes or enjoy the boasted conveniences of this age.

A saga of the lineman is being written even as I pen these lines. Not in heroic verse, but in grim, stark realism.



Out of the north a blizzard is screaming, banking my prairie home in drifts of snow up to its very eaves. Even as I write the lights flicker and go out, only to flash on again in a few minutes—to blink out once more. A grim drama is being played along the 50 miles or so of high tension line that feeds this city—the men who serve this utility now serve indeed.

But the lights go out again!

Well, there is no use going to work this morning. The blizzard still howls out of the north; transportation is all stopped; street cars, like sentinels at their posts, are snow-bound right on their tracks, grim monuments of man's inefficiency when met by the unbending forces of nature.

Telegraph lines are down; 6,000 telephone poles have snapped under the strain; prairie towns and hamlets are cut off without light, power or communication.

Every available lineman has been rushed to the almost superhuman task of restoring "the line." Men who yesterday kicked their heels in idleness, now are forced to work 24 hour shifts. I hope they are warmly clothed—working in a 50-mile-an-hour blizzard is a man-killing task, and when pay checks grow slim and even stop, and there are many little mouths to feed, a lineman's mackinaw is worn pretty thin before he buys a new one.

What a tragic reminder of our social system: Our daily bread is less certain in the quiet days of peace and plenty than when war, pestilence and catastrophe stalk over the land. But they must not falter—life and death wait on the spliced wire.

H. C. DAW.

#### L. U. NO. 406, STRATFORD, ONT.

Editor:

The snow has gone, the sun is beginning to shine, the grass is getting green and so the industrialists and politicians think the time is opportune to turn large numbers of workers into the field of unemployment. Are men no better than cattle? It certainly seems that many think so. The popular view, even among some trade unionists and workers, is that so long as the weather is warm and the grazing fairly good it is quite all right to laze in the pastures and chew their cud.

As a result of the recent C. N. R. lay off, Stratford has about 250 more unemployed to contend with. The city council is genuinely concerned and has formed a deputation to interview the prime minister and Sir Henry Thornton to see if something cannot be done about the matter.

It seems fairly hopeless to expect anything from their visit because even trade union officials tell us that we had it coming to us. When will the worker get wise to himself and make a real effort to find the remedy? Let us suggest that it will not be found by sending millionaires to Ottawa and then sending deputations to plead for some of their wealth.

Our local was unfortunate in losing the services of Brother William Mowry, financial secretary, who has returned to his home in Ottawa. If the Ottawa local gets hold of Brother Mowry we will console ourselves with the thought that our loss is their gain. Brother Mowry certainly kept the members prompt in their dues, and that is in itself quite an accomplishment.

Brother Fred Bradley was appointed financial secretary and so I can assure you the money matters of this local are still in very capable hands. His job, of course, is either easy or hard according to the co-operation received from the members themselves. I know he will appreciate my saying here, roll up, boys, regularly with your dues and make his job a pleasure.

KEITH COCKBURN.

#### L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Just at the moment we are in no cheerful mood, for 1,147 men from the two shops at Winnipeg and Transcona were added today—April 19—to the already swollen ranks of the job seekers. This decision was arrived at after careful deliberation by the company, during a 12-day postponement of the reduction of staff scheduled to take effect April 7.

Great credit is due the government road for retaining its employees as long as it did, vainly hoping for improvement in business, but so far this elusive prosperity is still around the corner, and reluctantly these many men were let out. This information may dispel any misleading statements to the contrary for workers south of the line who may wish to try their luck in Canada and particularly in Winnipeg.

The fact of our local being hit in due proportion brought a goodly turnout at the last meeting night, which happened during the 12 day postponement.

In the discussion that ensued on exercising the right of seniority to fill the vacancies created by the lay-off, the note struck seemed more toward making use of the privilege than toward any lasting good that might accrue therefrom. This same idea is dominant in all departments, and seems to have unbalanced many otherwise steady, level-headed men. In my humble opinion this dog-in-the-manger attitude will strike back sooner or later as it has a tendency to disrupt the working of the departments affected. It would be better for all concerned for the members of long standing, especially to adopt a more conciliatory attitude if unity is to be maintained, and the Brotherhood is to continue to enjoy its existence.

The object of organization, as I understand it, is to harmoniously work, and meet together for the benefit of all in that organization.

Personally, I think it would be beneficial if we could arrive at a solution whereby craft ideas were abolished in railroad shops, and a spirit of co-operation take its place. Our troubles are precisely the same and a get-together of crafts would tend to strengthen unionism rather than otherwise.

I would like to hear some discussion on

this subject from other railroad locals. From an economical standpoint it has much in its favor. Details pertaining to each craft are handled by various committees as at present. There may be many points against it, but these may be outnumbered by those in its favor. Let's hear the pros and cons.

R. J. GANT.

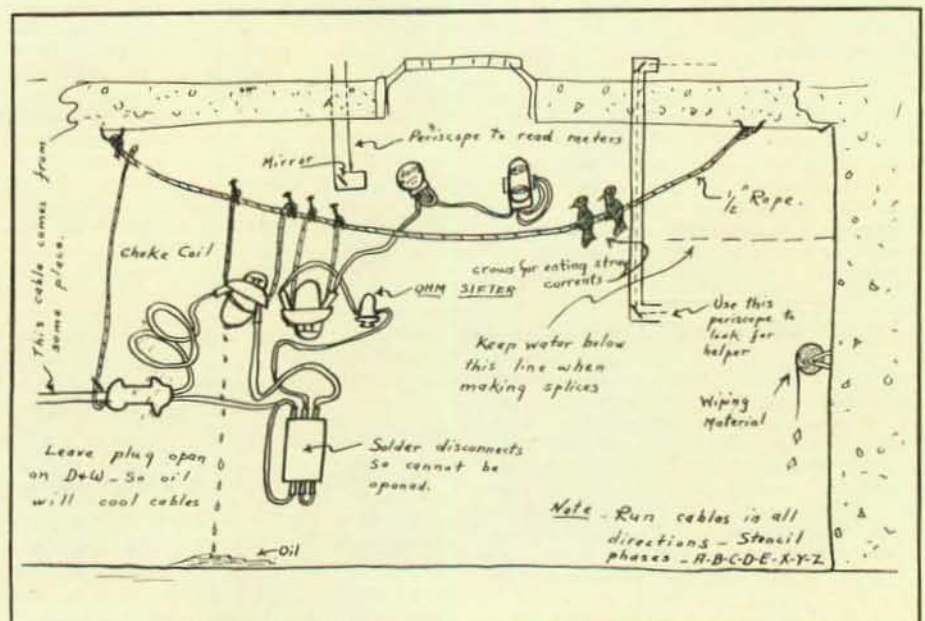
#### L. U. NO. 440, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Editor:

It has been some time since an article has appeared in the WORKER from this local, which has not altogether been our fault. Nothing has happened here of interest to the Brotherhood. We have Brothers out of work and Old Man Depression is here, same as everywhere else.

There should come some good out of this condition we find ourselves in. When one is busy and getting three meals regularly they are not given to very much serious thought, but just take what is handed them without considering the possibility of the hand closing as at present and no more food coming. Now, having so much time to spare, is a good time to figure out whose hand we have been eating out of and who controls it. I am sure if we controlled it, it would not be closed as at present. Let's think this over and see what might be done to open it. This government of the people, by the people, for the people, has turned out to be a government of the people, by a few, for a very few. There is but one solution, as I see it. We put up a scrap one time before just because we were charged a little more for tea than was just right, and we soon settled that, the tea was not a necessity, but what are we going to do when the necessities are shut off? Have another party? Let's liken ourselves to the bees. Suppose the bees were making honey and doing well, making lots of it. But it seems there was some one thing they had to have to make the honey and it was very scarce and they needed but a little of it. Just a very few of the bees came to the realization that if they got control of this thing they would be sitting pretty and could trade with the other bees and not have to work. So they got control and traded the bees a little of this substance for a greater amount of honey. So long as the honey makers could acquire this substance they were happy, even

#### A TECHNOLOGICAL JOKE



BY ONE OF THE BOYS OF L. U. NO. 465



though they were paying hundreds of times what it was worth. Finally these few bees had so much honey they did not know what to do with any more, so they closed up and it was impossible for the bees to make any more honey which is essential to their very existence. What do you think the bees should do?

At a recent meeting of this local the Chinese and Japanese situation came up for some discussion and as a result the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it was an outrage that imperialistic Japan should send her armies into China to butcher and kill innocent Chinese with no reason at all; and that

We boycott all Japanese goods until such times as her armies are withdrawn from Chinese territory and proper settlement made for the outrage committed.

We further urge all fraternal and social organizations to adopt a similar resolution and let those too aggressive Japs know we do not approve of their doings.

I might say to Brothers traveling: there is no work here and our treasury is all but broke.

C. B. FRAKER.

#### L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

I do not intend to pick the JOURNAL to pieces, but would it be possible to have two pages for "Job Laughs" instead of one? Poetry is all right in small amounts, but several wise cracks go a long way with these hard days. Good jokes are always welcomed. I believe it would be no trouble to carry the second page with as many locals and good writers as we have with us every month. I hope it meets with your approval.

Reading through the JOURNAL last month I noticed there were several locals having trouble with government jobs in regard to the open shop plan. Local No. 474 has had more or less trouble on such jobs in this section. It is one more hard road to cover.

What is the trouble with the southern locals? In last month's issue there were only four locals represented with a few lines. Wake up, Brothers, don't let the hay fever or hard times keep you from writing. Take the Canadian locals, they never miss, or if they do it is just for one month, and do they tell us plenty! I'll say so!

In thinking of our Brother Charles P. Ford, Mr. Editor, I ran across a few lines among my belongings that I sincerely believe he would approve of. The author is unknown to me but I would like to dedicate them to Brother Charles P. Ford for the faithful worker he was during his career with the I. B. E. W. and others.

#### To the Fellow Who'll Take My Place

Here is a toast that I want to drink,  
To a fellow I'll never know—  
To the fellow who's going to take my place  
When it's time for me to go.  
I've wondered what kind of a chap he'll be,  
And I've wished I could take his hand,  
Just to whisper, "I wish you well, old man,"  
In a way that he'd understand.

I'd like to give him the cheering word,  
That I've longed at times to hear;  
I'd like to give him the warm hand clasp,  
When never a friend seemed near.  
I've learned my knowledge by sheer hard work,

And I wish I could pass it on,  
To the fellow who'll come to take my place,  
Some day when I am gone.

Will he see all the sad mistakes I've made,  
And note all the battles lost?  
Will he ever guess the tears they caused,

Or the heartaches which they cost?  
Will he gaze through the failure and fruitless toil

To the underlying plan,  
And catch a glimpse of the real intent,  
And the heart of the vanquished man?

I dare to hope he may pause some day,  
As he toils as I have wrought,  
And gain some strength for his weary task  
From the battles I have fought.  
But I've only the task itself to leave,  
With the cares for him to face,  
And never a cheering word to speak  
To the fellow who'll take my place.

Then here's to your good health, old chap.  
I drink as a bridegroom to his bride;  
I leave an unfinished task for you,  
But God knows how I've tried.  
I've dreamed my dreams, as all men do,  
But never a one came true;  
And my prayer today is that all my dreams  
May be realized in you.

And we'll meet some day in the Great Unknown,  
Far out in the realms of space;  
You'll know my clasp when I take your hand  
And gaze in your tired face.  
Then all failures will be success  
In the light of the new-found dawn—  
So today I am drinking your health, old chap.  
Who'll take my place when I'm gone.

I will close this time, Mr. Editor, saying the only real important thing soon is the election in June. With best regards from "Memphis on the Mississippi."

R. B. BAKER.

#### L. U. NO. 502, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

In reading the April issue of our ELECTRICAL JOURNAL, I took such great pleasure in reading the poems that were submitted to the correspondence column that I am going to present for publication, from time to time, some poem that I sincerely hope will be read with the same enjoyment that I took from them.

With nothing of very great interest to write about, I see not why, maybe, a little happiness, a little smile would not go a long way. So it is with that thought uppermost in my mind that I submit the following, hoping that my effort has not been in vain:

#### Bargains

There are no bargains  
In the counter sales of life.  
We find so but some unexpected way  
We find our purchase  
Is a worn and shoddy thing,  
So after all, in that "long past," we pay.

Experience  
That comes at prices all too high  
Is packed so often in the waste of tears,  
But when unwrapped  
It will intrinsic value show;  
Its worth will not diminish with the years.

There are no bargains  
In the counter sales of life,  
But Time, alone, can teach us how to choose,  
Can show us that  
What seemed a loss is really gain,  
And where we bought for little we shall lose.

In my endeavor to leave you with a smile  
Let me tell you:

Gather your kisses while you may,  
For time brings only sorrow;  
The girls who are so sweet today  
Are the chaperones of tomorrow.

I would be honored greatly if I could receive opinions of just how Local No. 502's contribution to the May issue of the magazine is received by yourself and readers.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, in closing let me hope all's well with Brother unions, and let's remember: "Keep smiling—God's in His heaven, all's well with the world."

ROBERT F. JONES.

#### L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

When a ship is disabled the natural instinct of the coward is to desert it—this applies to the union ship as well as all others. Then if good fortune favors the deserting crew and some passing vessel picks them up, or they finally succeed in reaching land, they run true to form by blaming the disaster on the negligence of the officers, when in most cases it was possibly their own laziness or lack of experience that caused at least the most of the trouble. But here is the sad thing, in most cases when the crew leaves a ship because it is in trouble it will sink, and the crew after being tossed about on the stormy water for a while starves or is drowned. Had they stuck to their posts more than likely ship and crew would have been saved.

And speaking of officers and leaders, the present depression has produced or developed some of the finest that the labor movement has ever had. They are sincere, we know that positively because most of them are working for no other compensation than the honest satisfaction that they get out of seeing the good work go on. I do not refer only to those loyal members of our own Brotherhood, but also to the men and women of all other trades and crafts throughout the south who are sacrificing time and money for the benefit of their fellow workers. I say "throughout the south," only because I am familiar with conditions in this part of the country; no doubt the same thing prevails all over the country, for the labor movement knows no boundary lines and recognizes no particular section of the country, or of the world for that matter. These volunteers who are working without pay, some of them ragged and often as not their families are hungry, have in some instances which I have personal knowledge of, made it impossible for them to obtain jobs for themselves because of their union activities. While this may not be called a "supreme sacrifice," certainly it is an inspiring example of the fellowship of man.

Back in 1918 a song that was very popular was called "The Dixie Volunteers." The first line of the chorus went something like this: "Let's all give three cheers for the Dixie Volunteers," this, of course, referring to the lads who offered their lives, in order that, as they thought, the world might be freed from oppression and that equality and democracy might be enthroned safely for all coming generations. Through no fault of theirs we are now experiencing the miserable failure of their noble effort. Those of the unselfish boys who survived the war are today middle-aged men, disappointed and disillusioned, many of them broken in health an old far beyond their actual age.

When posterity writes the history of the present time, surely the names of the "Volunteers" of 1929-1932 will be written in letters of gold alongside the heroes of '18. Let's not forget these industrial heroes, heroes who are giving every bit of their energy in an effort to make this world a better place in which to live. When the hard times have passed into history let's still remember these men and reward them whenever possible. But unless we are very careful they will be forgotten, for with the re-



turn of prosperity will return the "quacks," and the "politicians" and the magician with his bag of tricks, the long list of blood sucking parasites who in the past have infested the movement will be back, anxious to reap the rewards of some one else's sacrifice. The labor movement has been pretty thoroughly cleaned out of these kinds of pests, let's keep it that way. In the future place leadership only in those who have proven themselves worthy, and let's start now training young, vigorous and sincere youngsters to take up the burden where the "old heads" will have to leave off. But above everything else, don't let the "has beens" get back into control.

A. W. THIOR.

#### L. U. NO. 545, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Editor:

The saying that "only the fittest survive" can be applied to almost anything, and it is true that only the fittest do survive. We are a small local but we are still surviving the depression. We have a new signed agreement for another year. We have some good, loyal members or we wouldn't be here now. Work has vanished here in our city, none of our members working over three or four hours per week. I have sat and played pinocle and bridge so long that I had to have a "chiropractor" straighten out my back-bone.

In the February issue of the WORKER, our Brother J. R. Woodhull, of Topeka, Kans., says, "God give us men!" I repeat his statement and say, "God give us some leaders for our United States who are free from greed and selfishness or a self-centered brain, so the citizens of the United States can have the necessities of life for the coming winter and the years following." Why should our boys and girls, who will some day be subject to call to protect the United States of America in war as soldiers, sailors and nurses, be shabbily clothed and underfed so some greedy and selfish individuals and politicians can hoard dollars they will never need? Are we Americans going to sit by and let them wreck our beautiful America? I don't think so. I have never yet seen an electrical worker who wasn't a good American citizen and they have been aware of this fact for some time. Now the non-union workers and all other crafts are waking up to the fact that there is something wrong.

Some of those individuals and politicians had better get familiar with that good old church hymn entitled, "I am Gonna Get Ready For That Judgment Day," for there is a judgment day coming for them and it is not far away, for America is waking up.

Now that I have got that off my chest, I would like to say that I enjoyed Brother D. B. Sigler's piece in the February issue. There was a lot of loyalty and good judgment in his letter about the 'pider, and here is a little verse to Brother Sigler:

Let us all pull together,  
Put depression on the rout,  
And chase that little 'pider  
Back up the water 'pout.

THE NEWS BOY.

#### L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Times like these, when we are inclined to get discouraged, downhearted, and lose confidence in everything and everybody, our minds get somewhat warped, and a little out of control. We don't see things in the same light as when everything is normal. We are inclined to, and do, say hard things about anyone and everything in general. It

is only natural that each local comes in for a certain amount of lambasting. This is to be regretted, as the officers are not responsible for the chaotic condition that this old world has gotten into. Nobody likes to see members—first class, highly-skilled men—hanging around with nothing to do. But don't come down on the officers of your local. They are not miracle workers; they are doing their level best to keep things together. Have courage; these times, bad as they are, will pass. We'll look back and laugh at the experiences we have been through. Let's learn a lesson from this depression. We won't be caught again like this.

But in the meantime let's stand together. We'll carry on with our backs to the wall through it all. Don't let it be said we're a bunch of quitters, and when it's all over we'll be able to turn around and say, "They can't say I didn't see it through."

All this is going to be difficult for us to do. It's all very well for these poets who write this stuff: "If the future's black as thunder, don't let people see you're blue, but cultivate a cast iron smile of joy the whole day through," etc., etc., then come home to a bowl of oatmeal for dinner, one doesn't feel like jumping up and singing, "Life is just a bowl of cherries." But at least we can show that fighting spirit which has pulled us through periods like this before.

Capitalism, as everyone must realize by now, is collapsing; it has failed miserably, and must eventually come to a show down. They are just letting things drift and drift, doing nothing constructive to put an end to this misery and suffering that is rife throughout the world. What a difference when there's a war; no difficulty to find money then.

Our city elections are over. We have a new mayor, who has promised to do better than the last. We must wait and see. Joseph Shubert, labor candidate, was the only alderman returned by acclamation. George Brunet, delegate on the Trades and Labor Council, was also successful.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to the surviving relatives of the late Charles P. Ford. The work he has done will always keep him fresh in our memory.

GEORGE HILL.

#### L. U. NO. 676, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Editor:

I take pleasure in handing you the following matter for your ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Charter issued to Local No. 676, March 7, 1932, and up to this writing there are 18 members.

Following are the officers: L. L. Sparks, president; B. N. Teagle, vice president; H. A. Burn, financial secretary; L. Long, recording secretary; Owen Graham, foreman; W. Man, inspector; committee on drafting by-laws—A. C. Harrel, L. Long and B. N. Teagle; executive board—L. L. Sparks and C. G. Garrison.

H. A. BEARD,

Press Agent and Business Manager.

Address: Office—22 West Garden St.; phone 2179. Home—2029 N. 10th Ave.; dial phone 3864.

#### L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The new officers of Local No. 912 make their bow to the membership of the I. B. E. W. They are: B. D. Toll, president; A. W. Bittel, treasurer; R. W. Blake, financial secretary; A. A. Rossmann, recording secretary. Bob Goggins is still holding on as vice president. Attaboy, Bob! The two executive board members will be announced next month.

International Vice President C. J. McGlogan was a visitor at our regular monthly meeting. A slight disturbance caused by a few worthy Brothers, required an application of Brother McGlogan's pacifier, a square deal to everybody and strict application of the laws of the I. B. E. W. In his talk Brother McGlogan stressed the necessity of every member putting his shoulder to the wheel during these trying times and forgetting personal differences. Let us show our appreciation of the co-operation given us by our International Organization by once more making Local Union No. 912 an example of an efficient railroad labor organization with an executive board on its toes and co-operating 100 per cent and backed up by the membership. We can do it, Brothers. We emerged from the shopmen's strike of 1922 with colors flying, and the old spirit is still present with Local No. 912. So let's go!

I might also say a word about General Chairman McCullough. We have had him with us quite frequently during the past year securing the proper application of the working agreement. It isn't necessary to mention Representative Duffy; he lives here and we all know him.

BILL BLAKE.

#### L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

I am just three months late with this letter and the number of letters appearing in the JOURNAL is getting smaller every month. Welcome back, Brother Dealy, of Local No. 303, St. Catharines. Who said you can't keep a good man down? Now I am sorry to say that, while I am no calamity howler, I would like to warn all Brothers not to come to Winnipeg this summer looking for work. We haven't enough to go round now, and for especially our American cousins to the south. I want to particularly draw your attention to the present immigration law which is being strictly enforced that no one may enter Canada looking for work. The usual tourist privileges are of course still in effect, you are welcome as a visitor, but, yes, we have no work today.

The sun is now shining on both sides of the fence. The ice has gone north, the new Ford is shining in the windows of the showroom, but work there is not any. Everywhere it is the same story—cutting staffs, hours and wages, seems to be the general cry. There is only one thing that is not touched. The interest on borrowed money. The almighty dollar is just as sacred in Canada as in the States and although everything else comes to a standstill, on no account must the interest be interfered with.

Many hundreds of suggestions have been made as to what will bring back prosperity but I think that if the interest was cut to 1 per cent instead of what it is the money would soon find its way into the proper channels again. Interest and taxes, taxes and interest! Why should any person who has money to invest take a chance on industry when he is playing safe with municipal and other government bonds at 6½ per cent up? The banks and trust companies have all the money and they, like Shylock, demand their pound of flesh, and they are getting it.

When the war was on, man power was confiscated, but the dollar was safe. Now is the time for the dollar to be conscripted and put to work to save a greater democracy than was threatened by Kaiser Bill and his friends.

I could go on, but I am afraid of the editorial blue pencil, so cheer up, Brothers, there is one consolation, we may be hungry and we may be wet, but we won't freeze before next October anyway. So long!

IRVINE.



## Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84,  
613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.**

Editor:

The women's auxiliary held their last March meeting, Monday, March 22. The attendance was remarkable, considering the weather. It is heartening and encouraging to see the sympathy and understanding displayed by this band of women who are united for a common cause. Each member is willing and eager to lend a helping hand. As an example, one member made several trips with her automobile in the rain to bring to the meeting members who otherwise could not have come.

We are very glad to welcome back our president, Mrs. Foster, after an absence of one meeting. In February the auxiliary celebrated its anniversary, on St. Valentine's Day, with a party at the home of Mrs. John Wade. Every one reported a wonderful time.

This auxiliary is looking forward to a number of good times this summer, since Mrs. Washburn has begun raising chickens and Mrs. Foster farming. Fried chicken at Mrs. Washburn's and watermelon at Mrs. Foster's. That pictures summer and picnics. Until March arrived, we Georgians thought spring had come as we had peach, plum and many shrubs in bloom. March came like a lion though and killed many young fruit trees and flowers.

We deeply sympathize with Mrs. Armstead and family in the death of her father, Mr. Peters. We also extend our sympathy to Mr. Tippet in the loss of his father.

This auxiliary sincerely appreciates the substantial check sent by Savannah's Auxiliary to the striking linemen of Local 84. Some time this organization may be able to repay the many kindnesses received during the strike. The inside men are still without work with the exception of a very few.

As one man said, "It must have been a round house spoken of when someone said good times are just around the corner." We are still walking round and round but our fighting spirit is still with us.

MRS. CHARLIE BOONE.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 292,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Editor:

We have all looked forward to the coming of spring with the hope that conditions would be somewhat improved, but "old man depression" is still in our midst. It has been very difficult at times to keep up our courage, but now that the long, cold winter has been weathered and spring is here, we can at least enjoy the warm weather and sunshine and muster up new courage. With the large number of our men still unemployed, we shall need it. Our welfare committee has been doing splendid work and we feel thankful that we could be of some help to our families of Local No. 292. The members of our welfare committee are: Mrs. O. Thue, chairman; Mrs. H. Nichols, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. R. O. Dusk, Mrs. H. Skeldon and Mrs. Lee Miller.

At our regular social meeting, March 15, the men were invited; "500" and bunco were played and everyone reported having had a very good time. Mrs. W. Auger, Mrs. V. Briggs, Mrs. L. Brown, Mrs. R. O. Dusk, Mrs. J. L. Davies, Mrs. H. Christianson and Mrs. M. Christenson were our hostesses for the evening and they served a delightful luncheon, consisting of finger rolls, weiners,

pickles and coffee. Mrs. George Nelson donated a lovely plaque—her own creation—which was raffled off during the evening's program and her husband held the lucky number, winning the prize, so we were of the opinion that it was just a little family affair. Proceeds from the raffle were turned over to the welfare committee.

When you next hear from us we shall be in our new home. Our hall committee reported having found more desirable quarters. We expect in the near future to put on public entertainments to help raise money to further the relief work.

Would be glad to exchange correspondence with the other auxiliary press secretaries. Any suggestions are always welcome. The address is 3324 Colfax Ave., So.

Minneapolis extends best wishes for future success.

MRS. A. H. URTUBEE.

## WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 250)

and found a greater loss of time and more difficulty in finding other employment.

More than half of the women (1,712) reported reductions in their pay, 200 of these being saleswomen, office workers and women employed in hotels and laundries; the majority, of course, being in manufacturing lines. "Earnings of three-fifths of the women reporting had decreased by as much as 20 to 50 per cent; earnings of very few had been reduced by as little as 10 per cent and half of these were saleswomen or clerical workers. But at the other extreme, earnings of 122 women, one-eleventh of all, were only from 10 to 40 per cent of what they had been." Remember, this happened before the pay-cut agitators had even begun to howl!

Examining the situation in the families of these women, the investigators found that while earlier in the year there had been only 219 families supported by one wage earner only, at the time of interview there were 765 families where only one person was working; there were almost as many women as men who carried the burden of family support alone. " \* \* \* In more than 2,000 families there were husbands or fathers, chief wage earners who had worked at some time during the past year. Yet less than three-tenths of these had steady employment; almost six-tenths were working irregularly, and the remainder—one in eight—were without a job of any kind. The depression accounted for most of their intermittent or irregular work."

In the comments made in the homes visited where husbands and fathers were unemployed, this is significant:

"Husband was laid off. His wife was obliged to look for work and went where her husband had been employed. She was offered his job at half as much per hour. She asked why they didn't give it to him, and was told they wouldn't at the new rate, so she felt forced to take the job. (This policy was confirmed later by an official of the company.)"

Comments revealed anxiety over payments on the home, rent, coal, debts, clothing, and food. "No coal in the bin."

"No bread tonight." "Children will have to be placed in orphanage if work does not improve." "Paid four years on a home and lost it."

They were very close to disaster in late summer, 1930. What has become of them since?

*Review: Wage-Earning Women and the Industrial Conditions of 1930. A Survey of South Bend. U. S. Department of Labor. Bulletin of the Woman's Bureau, No. 92.*

## Telephone Designed Especially For Listening to Neighbor's Conversations

Encouraging subscribers on rural telephone lines to listen to their neighbors' conversations instead of condemning this practice as despicable eavesdropping, is urged by Mr. B. C. Burden, an engineer of the Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Lincoln, Nebr., in a report to the Chicago technical journal, *Telephony*. Telephone companies are much concerned by this kind of eavesdropping, Mr. Burden points out, because it interferes with transmission over the line. To take down the receiver of a telephone increases the electrical resistance of the circuit. If a dozen or more receivers are down at once, with 11 of the listeners eavesdropping on the twelfth one, the electrical resistance of the whole line is likely to be increased so that no one can hear anything. Telephone companies would like to devise some way to prevent altogether such unauthorized listening, and doubtless each person who has his conversations broadcast to the neighborhood would like, for the moment at least, to do the same. Unfortunately, no engineering device has been perfected to do this without installing special wires or circuits for every subscriber, something which is virtually impossible in rural districts. Accordingly, Mr. Burden proposes to stop fighting the apparently incurable tendency of rural subscribers to listen to other peoples' business and to recognize it by installing special telephone instruments to which eavesdroppers can listen without increasing the electrical resistance of the circuit or interfering with its legitimate use. Instruments would be equipped, for example, with a special "eavesdropping switch" which the additional listeners could use instead of putting the whole instrument into the circuit.

So Art has become foolishly confounded with education—that all should be equally qualified.

Whereas, while polish, refinement, culture and breeding are in no way arguments for artistic results, it is also no reproach to the most finished scholar or greatest gentleman in the land that he be absolutely without eye for painting or ear for music—that in his heart he prefer the popular print to the scratch of Rembrandt's needle, or the songs of the hall to Beethoven's C minor symphony. Let him have but the wit to say so, and not feel the admission a proof of inferiority.

Art happens—no hovel is safe from it, no Prince may depend upon it, the vastest intelligence can not bring it about, and puny efforts to make it universal end in quaint comedy, and coarse farce.

This is as it should be—and all attempts to make it otherwise are due to the eloquence of the ignorant, the zeal of the conceited.—*Whistler.*



# IN MEMORIAM

## Local Unions Mourn Ford's Passing

### System Council No. 7, New York Central and Allied Lines

May I take this opportunity of expressing my sentiments on the death of Charles P. Ford, chairman of International Executive Council.

Sunday, March 27, 1932, goes down in the history of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as a day of sorrow and mourning, for on that day Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, took from among us our kindly and beloved chairman, Charles P. Ford.

Brother Ford, by the power of his personality and the inspiration of his example, led the way in all the activities of the Brotherhood. In his position as International Secretary and later as chairman of the International Executive Council he displayed excellent judgment, great zeal and sincere endeavor.

The Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, of which our late Brother Ford was one of the prime movers, stands as a monument of his greatest interest, a monument which will ever serve to keep alive in the minds of those who knew and admired him memories of his forceful character and great deeds.

Of Brother Ford it can be truthfully said, "He never professed the thing he intended not, nor promised what he believed out of his power, nor failed in the performance of anything that was in his power to fulfill."

To the family of our late departed Brother may I offer this humble prayer, "May God in His infinite mercy assuage their sorrow in this hour of bereavement."

"Wrong not the dead with tears,  
A glorious bright tomorrow  
Endeth a weary life of pain and sorrow."

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. McCULLOUGH,  
General Chairman.

### L. U. No. 561, Montreal, Que.

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 561, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Montreal, Que., Canada, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of one of our esteemed officers, Brother C. P. Ford, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas while we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of such an efficient officer, a worthy and faithful servant to the cause, we humbly bow to His divine will; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, a union in brotherly love, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the assembly stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in the minutes and a copy sent to the International Office to be published in the official Journal.

C. GALLAGHER,  
Recording Secretary.

### L. U. No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.

Whereas the word of the death of Charles P. Ford, coming from the International Office, was received with the deepest sorrow by the members of Local Union No. 481 of Indianapolis, many of whom were personally acquainted with the deceased Brother; and

Whereas we have known him as one who was always ready to give a helping hand to a member, and who was a constant worker for the cause of the I. B. E. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That in token of our mourning, a copy of these resolutions be sent the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union and the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. R. STARKEY,  
President,  
OSCAR W. BIRCK,  
Secretary,  
Committee.

### L. U. No. 180, Vallejo, Calif.

Whereas we, the members of Local 180, I. B. E. W., in meeting assembled, mourn the passing of our esteemed Brother, Charles P. Ford; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal, and a copy be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

C. W. ZIMMER,  
Recording Secretary.

### L. U. No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.

It is with greatest sorrow that we, the members of Local 267, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of one whom we have held in the highest esteem, and words cannot express our deep regret of the death of our true and faithful friend, Charles P. Ford. He will live forever in the minds of those who knew his noble qualities, kindly spirit and his loyalty as an untiring worker for the cause of humanity; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 267 recognizes the great loss in the death of Brother Ford and his untiring efforts in behalf of the Brotherhood; therefore we hereby express our appreciation of his life's work; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the International Office for publication in official Journal, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and also a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union 267.

JOHN HARRIGAN,  
President,  
RICHARD W. HUGHES,  
Financial Secretary,  
Committee.

### L. U. No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our beloved and worthy chairman of the International Executive Council, Brother Charles P. Ford; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 41, at regular meeting March 29, 1932, extend our sympathy and condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the late Brother's family.

WILLIAM E. MARY,  
President,  
WILLIAM P. FISHER,  
Business Manager,  
GEORGE WILLAX,  
Financial Secretary,  
HENRY FINK,  
Recording Secretary,  
Committee.

### L. U. No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.

Whereas the members of Local No. 184, I. B. E. W., sincerely and deeply regret the untimely death of our beloved and esteemed Brother, Charles P. Ford; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family and relations in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Ford's family, and a copy to the official Journal, and a copy spread in the minutes of Local Union No. 184, I. B. E. W.

H. M. IRONS,  
RAY SHREEVES,  
HARRY RICHARDSON,  
HUGH HASKINS,  
Committee.

### L. U. No. 323, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Resolution of condolence, passed at the regular meeting of Local 323, held Friday evening, April 1, 1932.

Whereas we are privileged at times to know and be associated with men of such noble character that they are loved by all; and

Whereas our deceased Brother was a man of outstanding ability, more than ready at all times, in behalf of the best interests of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 323, I. B. E. W., does, in sorrow, submit to the removal from our midst of our beloved Brother, Charles P. Ford; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to our Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the bereaved family of our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WALTER B. ABELL,  
FRANK PRICE,  
THEO J. REES,  
Committee of Condolence.

### L. U. No. 544, Hornell, N. Y.

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 544, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our late Brother, Charles P. Ford into eternal life.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his loss; and the passing of Brother Ford leaves in this International Union a void which can never be filled; and be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

JOHN F. LAWLESS,  
GEORGE WANDELL,  
Committee.

### L. U. No. 713, Chicago, Ill.

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Charles P. Ford; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of a Brother who had always been loyal and true; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our late departed Brother, Charles P. Ford, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late deceased Brother, Charles P. Ford, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., and that a copy be sent to the International Office with the request that they be published in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late deceased Brother, Charles P. Ford.

HARRY M. COX,  
President,  
GEORGE DOERR,  
Recording Secretary,  
C. E. FELDPAUSCH,  
ANTHONY PUSATERI,  
GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN,  
THOMAS SASS,  
GEORGE A. BECKER,  
ADOLPH H. NAESSENS,  
JOHN F. SCHILT,  
Committee.

### L. U. No. 53, Kansas City, Mo.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and Brother, Charles P. Ford, chairman, International Executive Council;

Whereas in the passing of Brother Ford, L. U. No. 53, of Kansas City, Mo., as well as the entire Brotherhood, has lost a faithful worker, who has contributed immeasurably to the upbuilding of the Brotherhood. His noble qualities, kindly spirit and his loyalty will always be remembered with deep affection by those who knew him best; be it therefore

Resolved, That L. U. No. 53 recognizes the great loss of Brother Ford and his untiring efforts in behalf of the Brotherhood; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the International Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes, and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Ford.

JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,  
JACK CRONIN,  
J. E. FARRAR,  
J. M. WADE,  
Committee.



**L. U. No. 125, Portland, Oreg.**

CHARLES P. FORD

*A Man Has Passed This Way*

As those whom we have known, held dear  
And loved, pass from our earthly ken,  
We, in our human thought, are prone to  
grieve,  
Expressing sorrow in a fancied loss.  
Yet, to the thinking man, this is unseemly.  
To him who rightly lives, the step beyond  
Comes only in reward for service done—  
Promotion earned to service greater far  
In that vast scheme of things we know as  
God!  
A fitting tribute then, the thought which  
would  
Rejoice in having known and labored with  
The loved, departing one; which, speeding  
him  
Upon his upward way without regret, would  
count  
It blessed to have shared his work;  
Would grateful, feel a privilege conferred  
In living on, enriched by having learned  
Some truth from him who has gone on before.  
Look backward on the landmarks he has  
placed  
Of good deeds done, of service for the right,  
And, realizing truth, this tribute pay—  
A Man has passed this way!

Such is the tribute that Local Union No. 125 would join the Brotherhood in rendering to the memory of Charles P. Ford—not in regret that he has gone on to greater things, but in gratitude that we are a part of the movement to which he gave so much, and that he yet lives, and will live with us so long as the foundation of this organization, which he helped to lay so soundly, shall continue to stand.

Perhaps his influence upon, and accomplishment of good for the Brotherhood may best be realized in consideration of this statement from an old time member: "When the I. B. E. W. was split by dissension, when hatred and suspicion were evidenced upon every side, 'Chuck' Ford was the one man whom partisans of all factions trusted and called friend." What more could be said of any man?

Reverently, and proudly, Local Union No. 125 repeats, "A Man has passed this way"—and we have known him.

DALE B. SIGLER,  
Recording Secretary.

**L. U. No. 340, Sacramento, Calif.**

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 340, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our highly esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles P. Ford, chairman of our International Executive Council; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family in their bereavement and to the International Office in the loss of so valuable an official; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased and also to the International Office; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, and that we, the members of Local Union No. 340, adjourn in respect to his memory.

C. A. DEAN,  
M. C. DERR,  
Committee.

**Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers**

Whereas we, the delegates to the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers, assembled at Worcester, Mass., mourn the passing of our esteemed International Executive Council chairman, Charles P. Ford, who served the International in many capacities, and whose wise counsel has been of great benefit to the different locals of the Brotherhood, and who had been a loyal and faithful worker and leader, who gave of his health and strength in the fight to provide insurance benefits for the families of our departed Brothers.

We, the convention here assembled, wish to express our heartfelt loss at his passing and pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy with his family in their bereavement and recommend that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the meeting of this convention, also that a copy be sent to his family and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY,  
JOHN J. REGAN,  
B. G. BLOMQUIST,  
Committee Massachusetts  
State Association of Elec-  
trical Workers.

**L. U. No. 595, Oakland, Calif.**

There are two times in the life of everyone when we all are equal—at birth and at the calling to our final reward. Between these two dates is written the story of life. As we have written our own story so will it be remembered after our passing.

The life story of our departed Brother, Charles P. Ford, has been written vividly before our eyes for years and will live forever in the annals of organized labor. No member of the I. B. E. W. has ever served more faithfully year after year—none to the better advancement of our cause. Efficient, tireless, loved by all for his unselfish devotion to his life's work—his memory will always be an inspiration to all of us in our efforts to continue the work he carried on so well; therefore, we of the San Francisco Bay District, L. U. Nos. 6, 302, 617, 332, 595, 250, 50, 537 and 151, hereby

Resolve, That our most sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family; and be it further.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the late Brother's family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be entered in full upon the minutes of our affiliated local unions.

C. D. MULL,  
J. D. LYLE,  
GENE GAILLAC,  
Committee.

JAMES MCKNIGHT,  
President, Bay Counties Joint Executive Board.  
J. D. LYLE,  
Secretary, Bay Counties Joint Executive Board.

**L. U. No. 151, San Francisco, Calif.**

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we learn that our Almighty Father, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from his earthly labors, Brother Charles P. Ford, for many years a guiding spirit in our beloved Brotherhood, one to whom we could always look in times of trouble for advice and comfort; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., deeply feeling his loss to our Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and to the labor movement, extend to his loved ones our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That our meeting adjourn in silent tribute to his memory, that our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be sent to our International Office and a copy be spread on our official minutes.

FRANK HICKEY,  
C. D. MULL,  
B. E. HAYLAND,  
Committee.

**L. U. No. 1037, Winnipeg, Man.**

This local deeply regrets the passing of Brother Charles P. Ford, yet another of many, yes, too many, of our International Officers, to meet an untimely death.

R. G. IRVINE,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. No. 623, Butte, Mont.**

Whereas the Great and Supreme Ruler of the universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed International Officers, Brother Charles P. Ford; and

Whereas the faithful discharge of his duties in this organization makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; be it therefore

Resolved, That the wisdom he has exercised in the aid of our organization by service will be held in grateful remembrance; and be it further

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of this organization and will prove a serious loss to the Brotherhood and the public; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the bereaved relatives and International associates of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all will be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, as a token of respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal, and a copy spread on our minutes.

J. DOUGHERTY,  
A. A. SUNDBERG,  
E. A. CHERRY,  
Committee.

**L. U. No. 28, Baltimore, Md.**

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., at a regular meeting on April 15, 1932:

Whereas in His divine wisdom, the Creator has taken from us our beloved Brother, Charles P. Ford, who, due to great energy displayed in behalf of his fellow workers, did accomplish much for the welfare of humanity for the past, present and future years; and

Whereas we, the officers and members of Local No. 28, I. B. E. W., of Baltimore, Md., in his passing on, feel a great loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for one month, place these resolutions on our minutes, send a copy of them to the bereaved family and a copy to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

CLIFFORD L. HIGGINS,  
O. WATSON,  
Committee.

**L. U. No. 502, Saint John, N. B.**

Whereas it is with a sense of deep sorrow and regret that this Local Union No. 502, I. B. E. W., learned of the passing of Brother Charles P. Ford, chairman of our International Executive Council; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Ford our Brotherhood, and the international trade union movement has suffered the loss of a true and efficient officer; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local Union No. 502, I. B. E. W., in regular meeting, this 13th day of April, 1932, fully realizing the loss sustained by our Brotherhood of a true and efficient official, and his family of a loving husband, hereby extends to Mrs. Ford our sincere and deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to our International Office, with the request that a copy be sent to Mrs. Ford, and also that they be printed in our International Journal.

H. A. COAKLEY,  
Secretary.

**R. S. Bechtol, L. U. No. 83**

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, R. S. Bechtol; and

Whereas with the death of Brother Bechtol, of Local Union No. 83, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, we have lost one of our loyal and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 83 recognizes the great loss in the passing of Brother Bechtol and his untiring efforts in behalf of the Brotherhood and this local union for the past eight years; we hereby express our appreciation of his efforts; be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 83 joins with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 83, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. E. MacDONALD,  
GEORGE E. ELLICOTT,  
Business Manager and  
Financial Secretary,  
I. B. NELSON,  
Recording Secretary,  
Committee.

**Carl H. Klees, L. U. No. 544**

Whereas Local Union No. 544, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, Carl H. Klees; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Klees this union has lost a true and loyal member and his wife and family a loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership of Local Union No. 544 extend their sincere sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Klees, that a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in lawful assembly we stand for one minute in silence in further tribute to his memory.

JOHN F. LAWLESS,  
GEORGE WANDELL,  
The Committee.



**O. E. Halverson, L. U. No. 580**

Whereas Local Union No. 580 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, O. E. Halverson; and

Whereas the Brotherhood has in the passing of Brother Halverson lost an old and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 580, extend our sincerest sympathy to the members of his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union.

W. L. MUIR,  
Recording Secretary.

**George William Albers, L. U. No. 213**

It is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., records the sudden and untimely passing of our esteemed and loyal Brother, George William Albers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

W. H. NICHOLSON,  
W. FRASER,  
Committee.

**Frank F. Niebruegge, L. U. No. 309**

Whereas we, the members of Local Union 309, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of our esteemed Brother, Frank F. Niebruegge; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

H. OHLENDORF,  
F. NEFF,  
JOHN OHLENDORF,  
Committee.

**J. E. Ryan, L. U. No. 151**

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, J. E. Ryan, whom Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to those who are left to mourn his departure; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved relatives, a copy be sent to our official Journal and a copy be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days.

FRANK HICKEY,  
C. D. MULL,  
B. E. HAYLAND,  
Committee.

**Robert J. Gregory, L. U. No. 18**

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., mourns the death of our esteemed Brother, Robert J. Gregory, which occurred on April 7, 1932; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a local, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members of Local No. 18, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

RAY A. MANGAN,  
HARRY M. WILLIAMS,  
JOHN E. JAMISON,  
Resolution Committee.

**C. H. Dorman, L. U. No. 151**

Whereas it is with saddened hearts that we, the members of Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., record the passing away of our true and loyal Brother, C. H. Dorman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we send a copy of this resolution to his family in this, their sad hour of bereavement, a copy be sent to our official Journal and a copy be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days.

FRANK HICKEY,  
C. D. MULL,  
B. E. HAYLAND,  
Committee.

**Edward S. Burns, L. U. No. 522**

Whereas we, the delegates to the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers, mourn the passing of our esteemed Brother, Edward S. Burns, a past member of our executive board, and a member of Local 522, of Lawrence, Mass., who had been a loyal and faithful worker for our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family and a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY,  
B. G. BLOMQUIST,  
JOHN J. REGAN,  
Committee.

**John Gahan, L. U. No. 501**

Whereas this local union has again sustained the loss of an esteemed and faithful member, through the most untimely and regrettable passing of our worthy Brother, John Gahan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 501, do hereby extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his parents, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 501, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,  
Press Secretary.

**C. R. Neal, L. U. No. 683**

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 683 deeply regret the loss of one of our members, Brother C. R. Neal, who was torn from our midst in the fatal Ohio State Office Building explosion, April 14, 1932; and

Whereas in his fellowship we recognize him as a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the local union's minutes, a copy be sent to his bereaved wife and family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

L. W. GOODWIN,  
C. A. BURRIS,  
F. O. CHRISTEL,  
Committee.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID—APRIL, 1932**

L. L. No.	Name	Amount
1156	L. A. Shillingsberg	\$1,000.00
I. O.	W. L. Tricker	1,000.00
I. O.	Ples Armstrong	1,000.00
11	D. J. Maguire	1,000.00
151	C. G. Dorman	1,000.00
I. O.	William Fink	475.00
3	Paul La Barbera	1,000.00
28	H. S. Campbell	1,000.00
38	Jos. Ulmer	1,000.00
I. O.	H. R. Lewis	1,000.00
I. O.	C. E. Longa	1,000.00
5	Jos. J. McFadden	1,000.00
98	David Cable	1,000.00
134	E. L. Eldridge	1,000.00
501	J. J. Gahan	825.00
145	W. G. McCabe	1,000.00
247	Chas. P. Ford	1,000.00

L. L. No.	Name	Amount
18	R. J. Gregory	1,000.00
3	Jos. F. Penketh	1,000.00
9	W. C. Brammer	1,000.00
3	D. Ashley	1,000.00
10	W. E. Kiser	1,000.00
83	R. S. Bechtol	1,000.00
86	F. P. Gavin	1,000.00
683	C. R. Neal	1,000.00
3	M. J. Cullen	1,000.00
3	A. J. Hurlock	1,000.00
544	C. H. Klees	300.00
I. O.	D. H. Breon	1,000.00
151	J. E. Ryan	1,000.00
134	J. F. Greeley	1,000.00

Death Claims—April, 1932	\$29,600.00
Claims previously paid	2,632,602.76
Total claims paid	\$2,662,202.76

**Matinicus Rock Lighthouse, Maine**

Matinicus Rock Lighthouse, on the coast of Maine, which adorns our cover this month, is one of the important outside lighthouses of the New England coast, serving to guide countless small vessels to and from the nearby fishing ports, and the coastwise traffic passing between southern New England, Maine, and the maritime Provinces. It is one of the oldest lighthouses in Maine, having been built in 1827, shortly after Petit Manan, Libby Islands, Monhegan, and Moose Peak.

Matinicus Rock is one of a number of off lying islands well placed by nature for the erection of lighthouses, which stretch from the Canadian border to Cape Cod. To the eastward of it, thirty-five miles away, is Mount Desert Rock, the most exposed lighthouse on the Atlantic coast. Matinicus Rock is hardly less exposed, for it is seventeen miles from the mainland, and the nearest port is twenty-five miles away.

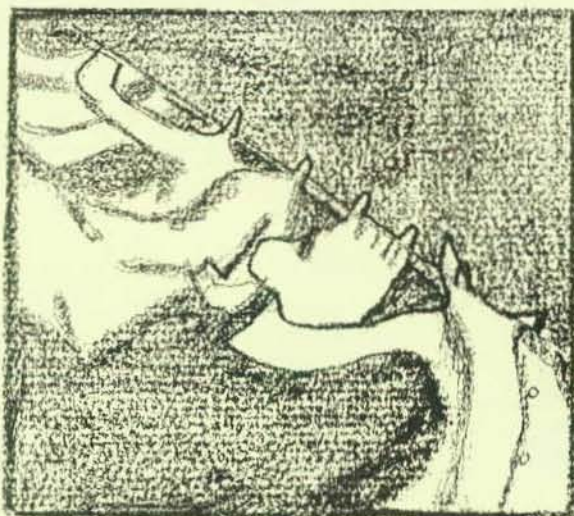
The first lights to be placed on Matinicus Rock were shown from two wooden towers, one built on either end of the stone dwelling for the keepers. In 1846 Congress appropriated funds for the building of two stone towers, and in 1857 the towers were again rebuilt and placed 180 feet apart to form range lights.

Various changes and improvements were made in the light, the early lamps and crude reflectors were exchanged for a carefully designed lens of cut glass prisms. In 1883 the light in the north tower was extinguished and that in the south tower changed to red, but in 1888 the two white lights were restored. In 1923 the light in the south tower was permanently discontinued, and a flashing white light of 43,000 candlepower installed in the other tower. Two towers are still standing today, but the lantern has been removed from one.

**Books Received**

"Men, Money and Mergers," with illustrations drawn from the Electric Power Industry, by George L. Hoxie. The Macmillan Company, Publishers, 60 Fifth Ave., New York City. (\$2.00.)





## NO MORE BLUE MONDAYS!



Mrs. Branagan took the last clothes pin out of her mouth and clamped it firmly on the last flapping sheet. She surveyed the long lines of snowy sheets, towels and various other garments waving in the breeze with mingled feelings of relief that it was finished, and resentment because her shoulders and back were tired and aching.

She meditated rebelliously that just one week from today she would be looking at another long line of damp clothes flapping in the wind, and again her shoulders and back would be tired and sore. It had been that way as far back as she could remember, and all the Mondays stretched ahead with the same dismal certainty—lines of clean clothes and a tired, aching back.

Picking up the empty clothes basket, she wearily pushed open the kitchen door to find her neighbor, Mrs. Carey, waiting for her.

"Good morning, Mrs. Branagan, I see you have your usual washing on the line—"

"Yes, and the usual backache, too," added Mrs. Branagan, sinking with a long sigh into a kitchen chair. "I feel as though I'd like to sit here for the rest of my life."

Mrs. Carey was sympathetic. "Why don't you get some one to help you—or send at least half of it to the laundry?"

"Sure—why don't I—with Tom only just getting back on the job and a notice from the insurance com-

pany this morning that the rates on my policy have gone up. The company is changing over to old line and the boost in rates hits us pretty hard—in fact I'm afraid we can't manage it."

"That's too bad—but of course you should have insurance—I don't need to tell you that. I'm certainly glad John's an electrician—we have the whole family insured in the Family Group and the monthly premiums are so low we hardly feel it. You don't happen to have any one related to you who is a member of the I. B. E. W.?"

Mrs. Branagan thought for a minute.

"Why yes, I have—my daughter's husband. You know Edna has only been married a few months and though I've heard you speak of the Family Group policies, it never occurred to me that I would be eligible now. I'm getting to dread these Monday mornings more and more and if I could manage some way to carry insurance on myself and the family and squeeze out enough saving to send the clothes to the laundry, you have no idea how it would lighten the burden. I'm going to write Edna about it today."

And how about you, and you, and you—Electrical Workers! Are you overlooking your opportunity for sound insurance at the lowest possible cost?

Complete the application on the reverse page and write us for more.



# APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ a member  
(Give relationship)

of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. \_\_\_\_\_, and I hereby apply for \_\_\_\_\_

units or \$ \_\_\_\_\_ life insurance, and will pay \$ \_\_\_\_\_ each \_\_\_\_\_  
for same. (Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and have no deformity, except \_\_\_\_\_

(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Race \_\_\_\_\_  
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_  
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_

My name is \_\_\_\_\_  
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as "Mrs. James Smith")

My address is \_\_\_\_\_  
(Street and number—City and State)

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature in full)

## QUESTIONS BELOW TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

**NOTE:** Age limits, 1 to 50 years. Issued in units of \$250.00. Limit of insurance for any one person: Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00. Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

**Cost per unit:** If paid annually, \$3.60; Semi-annually, \$1.80; Quarterly, 90 cents; Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS**  
G. M. Bugniazet

and Send with Application to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. B. Biggs)



Cut Here

Cut Here



## MARRIAGE OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY UNHAPPY

(Continued from page 246)

unable to assimilate the grist of our young men and women with college education. Ours is a very democratic country and I am wondering if these young men and women who find themselves physically included among the workers of our country, will remain mentally in another world.

Our various national governments are becoming more intelligently aware of the inability of Germany to meet the financial demands laid upon her. It appears that while financial obligations may be considered as a point of order, that the necessities of the German people, and of favorable reactions to the benefit of other people, are the rules and regulations. Germany represents approximately sixty million human beings, but how many dollars? Which value is fluctuating?

As economic necessities are forced into the front of our international activities, the need of mutual co-operation and a sense of interdependence is gradually being acknowledged, and may possibly react more intelligently upon our tariff barriers at some future time. Arithmetic tells us that a surplus of exports over imports is impossible when applied to each and every nation, and while our civilization is at present too imperfect to allow of a perfect balance of trade, there is no need to ignore a condition that may exist at some time in the future. While we still have separate and independent national structures, export surpluses are very nice things, but our economic structure is no longer either separate or independent, and our mutual cursing and warfare could well be exchanged for courtesy and welfare. If there should ever be a coordination of national structures through the methods of mutual confidence and welfare rather than warfare, the approach will very probably be through the economic field. And I am wondering if the welfare of the workers of such nations will be considered and discussed as a definite objective, or as a desirable reaction to a concentration upon other objectives and methods of operation.

Labor in its organized and articulate form has consistently refused to consider itself as a commodity, and yet finance, industry and the courts of our country have steadfastly maintained this attitude. I am wondering in case the easements that are asked for in the Sherman anti-trust law are made, and consolidations and methods of coordinating the interests of our various branches of civilization, to eliminate overproduction and sustain intelligent prices are made, will they be applied to labor as a commodity to relieve the overproduction of unemployment and unsatisfactory prices of labor, and will they allow consolidations and the coordination of efforts to this end, or will the attitude of finance, industry and the courts be reversed, and labor be considered as a human, rather than an economic activity in this case?

### Over-Gear'd Industry

It is well known, though not generally acknowledged fact, that our civilization as it is now constructed and operating in this country of ours, is able to supply our necessities and luxuries through the employment of a portion of our population, leaving a surplus for other activities. What are these activities to be? It is possible that if humanity was created to serve an intelligent purpose, that this surplus should be used first for development work here upon earth

and then afterwards beyond it. Science tells us that the sun will become cold within 15 trillion years, but that is quite a long time, and it will no doubt be getting chilly some time before then. It is possible that if humanity still retains an interest in this old world of ours, that they will decide that continued sunshine is necessary and will not allow it to become cold.

Or to get back to earth, will this surplus be taken up in our present activities through shorter hours and shorter weeks and an expanded program of developments and sale of commodities in other parts of the world, which is simply another way of stating worldwide development and an equalizing of knowledge and opportunities to all people, as they become intelligently able to absorb them? Or will it be continued unemployment, or possibly warfare? The possibility of war is at least worth consideration with conditions as they are at present. And it is a well known fact that physical courage like labor is so plentiful as to be a drug on the market, and can be found in large quantities all the way from babies to bootleggers.

Labor acknowledges the necessity of an economic system that through an intricate mass of interlocking interests and activities, must function efficiently as a unit. But is the welfare of labor as one of the interlocking interests of humanity recognized as one of the definite objectives of our economic activities, and if so, is this interest of labor considered as a major or a minor affair, in the welfare of humanity? Humanity, as you know, is composed of people, and labor represents quite a few people.

The majority of the workers of our country are entirely on the sidelines, in so far as knowledge of the actual and specific details of the workings of our economic system and particularly of any reorganization program that may now be in progress. And yet we are told to place implicit confidence in the methods and policies of those operating our economic system. And our recent history is recording results that indicate unintelligent objectives and reactions. And reactions and results indicate the ambitions and objectives of those leading our economic activities. Authority is to be found in all directions, but responsibility is hard to find. And with labor and securities both upon the payroll, are the necessities of one to be ignored for the benefit and advantage of the other? Securities can find opportunities for work, but labor is necessary in order to do this work. Labor has been co-operating (and co-operation is not a one-way road) to the best of its ability during our past activities. Many of our contractors and industrial units will have to admit that the co-operation of labor at the present time is more sincere and efficient than that of finance. We have a very large number of unemployed workers at present, many of them on a schedule of 365 meals per year, and with possibilities of going on a short time schedule. And yet in spite of all beliefs to the contrary, I believe I can confidently state that the vast majority of our American workers remain willing to work for a living, if allowed the opportunity to do so.

It is rather peculiar of attitudes of humanity, that, while government activities are acknowledged as a monopoly through necessity, that we have so many different governments, and, while our economic system is a matter of competition, of supply and demand, that one economic method and attitude practically controls the entire world. In our government monopoly there is no competition until you step beyond

our national boundaries, and the lack of opposing activities and competitive interests in our own governmental structure, has a tendency to create them within itself, and the results are opposing interests and competition of various departments duplicated and wasted efforts, wasted upon internal competition through lack of competition from without. And yet intelligent realization of this condition can eliminate or nullify many of these unfavorable reactions, in this activity, which is a monopoly through necessity.

Our economic structure in its financial, industrial and commercial activities is showing some very similar reactions. The lack of competition from without, has intensified competition from within. Our present cut throat method of competition is a very vivid demonstration of the concentration of all economic forces within one method. The circulation is internal (within the method, within the attitude, or both) and is non-progressive. The monopoly of this attitude is rather clearly indicated in our newsprint, in our editorials, in the speech of our leaders and in the attitude found in our graduated students, and shows a rather intolerant attitude toward all methods or attitudes that are competitive. And yet, while this intolerance is unfortunate, there is no virtue in displacing one tolerant with another, for there is a limitation to the progress that is possible to any intolerant method or attitude. Russia or the U. S. S. R. has gone from one extreme to another, and is today a demonstration of a string of intolerant methods and attitudes, one after another, and yet, with changes to admit of religious tolerance and less arbitrary rulings on marriage and sanitary methods of living, with a "statute of limitations" upon "possession and ownership"; another upon "management and control," the advance of civilization in Russia would be very interesting to watch and observe.

Some of our leading industrialists have stated that a new discovery or invention might bring us out of the rut and yet, while we could possibly finance the development of such a discovery, it would be rather difficult to find those who were able to buy it. Finance and securities may be able to buy or build industrial and commercial institutions, but it is humanity that buys the products of these institutions. While it may be a new discovery that will bring us out of our present depression, it will more likely be a discovery of new methods and new attitudes rather than a new commodity. Some laboratory work upon these lines would be very acceptable at this time.

As far back as our intelligent knowledge of history can reach, our first initiation of truly competitive methods and attitudes was following the birth of Christ and his activities. There was a second during the period of the Renaissance in the middle ages. Possibly it is now time for a new set of competitive methods and attitudes. As the knowledge and intelligence of humanity have increased the number of years in our economic cycles has decreased, and we may now be ready for another "humanitarian cycle." It is said that "The third time is the charm."

I have heard the attitude of the professionals in our sports defined as that of "winning the game" or of "winnings that come from winning the game," while that of the amateur is "playing the game." We have many competitive activities outside the field of sports. We have national, armament, warfare, political, industrial and financial activities that are all competitive, and in these activities, the field has been left practically in its entirety to the professionals. And as history will show us, when competition is left entirely to professionals,



they have a habit of taking courtesy and consideration, rules and regulations and tossing them overboard as superfluous weight, while they concentrate upon "winning the game."

Possibly some good clear minded amateurs in these activities would be of benefit and would give us a set of rules and regulations to live up to, and to intelligently change when necessity requires it. And as a worker, I am asking, is this going to be done, and if so, when will these activities be initiated? Possibly they are started even now and we workers are not aware of it, or will we have to wait until after March of 1933?

## MODERN HOSPITAL MAKES ECONOMY RECORD

(Continued from page 245)

undeviating requirement by the consulting engineers.

The motor load is comparatively light on this type of job as units are of small sizes, ranging from one-fourth horsepower to 20 horsepower, inclusive. There are about 50 motors on new work.

Besides power and lighting circuit work there are numerous other systems which I will review here:

### Fire Alarm System

Gamewell with central control switchboard, repeater and whistle machine located in power house adjacent to main switchboard. This has mounted on same, circuit switches for box and battery circuits, lighting arresters, repeater switches for segregating repeater from box circuits, or vice versa, complete charging and control of batteries and battery circuits as: Ganged switches for throwing batteries from charging to discharging positions, or vice versa, without opening box circuits, ground test switches, etc.

Adjacent to switchboard on a slate shelf is mounted electro-mechanical punch register with automatic take-up reel, automatic time and date stamp, indicator and selective relay for operating city master F. A. box from house system through auxiliary circuit, which sets off city F. A. box after third blow of whistle or signal. The repeater is of the non-interfering type. Box circuits are fed from control board by means of a 14 conductor lead cable which terminates at intervals in strip boxes at which place individual circuits to buildings are connected, circuited and tagged.

### Electric Clock System

This consists of master clock, auxiliary master clock, clock control panel consisting of 16 pilot clocks and relays for 16 clock circuits, two motor generator sets one kw., two sets of batteries and rack, and complete automatic or manual charging panel. All circuits run from control panel to strip panel boxes, from strip box each clock has a separate pair of wires. There are a total of 86 secondary clocks.

### Nurses Call System

This system provides for the sending of calls from all beds and solariums to nurses' station of the particular unit. When call is sent in, a bull's eye light on plate at bedside, a dome light over room door and a pilot light at nurses' station are illuminated, and a buzzer at nurses' station to call attention to lights is sounded.

The wiring of this system was made as simple as possible for easy maintenance, etc. Over each door of room at dome light and

at each nurses' station at pilot dome a special terminal strip is mounted in outlet boxes. All wires are run from transformer to these strips and all common returns are connected on these strips and dome section wires from rooms connect directly on dome.

There are no splices in the entire system and tests, trouble shooting, etc., may be easily accomplished by removing four screws at dome and the screws in plate at bedside.

This system as mentioned above is of the transformer type, furnishing 500 watts per unit at 14 volts of which each floor of each wing constitutes a unit.

Doctors' in-and-out system consisting of 120 combinations with annunciators at telephone switchboard and main lobby entrance so doctors may register in and out.

Doctors' paging system consists of a control panel and remote control keyboard mounted at telephone switch board so operator may easily operate same, and 21 annunciators in corridors and staff rooms, etc. Wiring is run from control panel to a main strip box at center of distribution and from there wires are segregated into sections of the hospital group and annunciators. Trouble in any building or annunciator, etc., may be easily located by testing from this point to annunciator in trouble or to control panel if trouble is there, making for ease of maintenance.

### Radio System

This consists of two receiving sets, two amplifier units, two power rectifying units, two volume indicator units and phono-pick up unit and turntable for phonograph records. All apparatus except receivers are mounted on a two-panel switchboard in a room in the tower building on the seventh floor.

There are two antennae located on top of two separated wings and entering building through brass conduit and R. C. wires to receiving sets. One stage of amplification is incorporated in receivers and second audio stage is mounted on switchboard. The signal is transferred at board to designated channels and then to cross connecting strip and switching strip where outgoing circuits are connected to double pole switch.

On the switch and power board are also mounted monitoring and test jacks for each circuit on each channel. Head sets are fed by means of a step down transformer on second audio channel. Special precaution was taken in installing wiring so as to eliminate to a minimum crosstalk. This has been successful. All wire was twisted olive green 30 per cent R. C. No. 16 for unamplified or head set circuits where no amplified circuits were in the same conduit. Wire for the amplified circuits and where head set circuits were combined in same conduit was the same as above except that a copper braided shield was woven over the olive green braid and grounded.

Speakers are of the cone type with local potentiometer volume control mounted on each and selector switch mounted directly below at switch height. There are two programs. Speaker and head set volume is also controlled on switchboard in radio room and the balancing of this volume at this point is important as to helping eliminate crosstalk to a minimum. All monitoring of programs is done by operator in radio room. There are 85 speakers connected in parallel on various circuits of which there are 22 amplified and 22 head set circuits.

### Elevators and Dumbwaiters

These were installed by Otis Elevator and others but supervised by us, all signal work, etc., being done by members of the I. B. E. W., Local No. 52.

## Miscellaneous Remarks

Under feeders, previously mentioned, I did not mention the amount of underground cable, etc., but here it is: There was approximately 90 tons of cable received on 75 reels ranging in weight from 1,000 to 3,400 pounds per reel and 77 splices in same. Racking in manholes and wiped joints, etc.

In the systems as nurses' call, doctors' paging, etc., where transformers are used, these are fed from a 10 kw. motor generator as this installation is D. C. except for these systems.

There is also a radiographic (X-ray) installation consisting of two rooms and a fluoroscopic apparatus, cystoscopic apparatus and heartbeat (cardiographic) apparatus—not saying a thing about all the contrivances in the new and up-to-date laboratory.

The main operating room is equipped with a non-shadowing operating scialytic fixture and a portable battery-operated emergency fixture of same type.

All kitchen equipment is of latest design as vegetable parers, meat grinders, dough mixers, flour elevators and what not, all individual motors and drives. Complete refrigeration plant with compressor motors, brine pump motors, etc.

The electrical job ended after two years and three months without any difficulties.

It is worth anybody's time who is in this vicinity at any time to go through this institution which I believe the county will always maintain at their service.

## WHEN IS LABOR ART NOT LABOR ART?

(Continued from page 236)

quantity of canvas for the lowest amount of money, they may be a success. But if the intention was to secure something artistic from which inspiration might be derived, they are a woeful failure.

For Heaven's sake, let us not put the jazz age psychology into everything. Can't we keep the court rooms at least free from it?

As man advanced gradually in intellectual power, and was enabled to trace the more remote consequences of his actions; as he acquired sufficient knowledge to reject baneful customs and superstitions; as he regarded more and more, not only the welfare, but the happiness of his fellow-men; as from habit, following beneficial experience, his sympathies became more tender and widely diffused, extending to men of all races, and finally to the lower animals, so would the standard of his morality rise higher and higher.

Looking to future generations, there is no cause to fear that the social instincts will grow weaker, and we may expect that virtuous habits will grow stronger. The struggle between our higher and lower impulses will be less severe, and virtue will be triumphant.—Charles Darwin.

## In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.



## INSULL GROUP DRIFTS TOWARD BANKER CONTROL

(Continued from page 244)

house has as yet failed to materialize. The results of the conferences in New York were not made public but rumors of reorganization plans have leaked out according to which the \$10,000,000 notes of Middle West Utilities maturing June 1, the most pressing obligation, is to be met by a partial payment in cash and the rest in a new issue of prior preferred stock. The bank notes would be treated in a similar manner and extended as much as possible. The present preferred stock would be converted into Class A stock on the basis of five old shares for one new one. Present common stock would also be exchanged on a five for one basis. No definite authoritative announcement of plans has as yet been made.

### Friendly Suit

On April 14 the Lincoln Printing Co., an Insull concern to which the three billion dollar Middle West Utilities Co. owed a bill of \$8,000, petitioned Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, of the U. S. District Court in Chicago, to declare a "friendly" receivership for that company. Whether this receivership and the subsequent appointing of Samuel Insull, Sr., as one of the three receivers is a part of the plans discussed in New York or not is yet to be discovered. In any case it is the largest receivership which the U. S. has ever experienced. The subsidiaries of this company operate in 30 states and in Canada.

Two days later the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., and the Corporation Securities Co. of Chicago, were placed in receivership by Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley. A smaller unit, the Mississippi Valley Utilities Investment Co., also went into receiver's hands.

Reorganization plans are not yet formulated. Insull has hastened to declare that the receivership of the Middle West Utilities Co. will in no way affect the stability of the underlying operating units, in a titanic effort to bolster the market for their securities and prevent their being dragged down in a sympathetic wave along with the parent company. The relatively strong cash position of three other large Insull holding companies—the Commonwealth Edison Co., the Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, and the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. in which the Corporation Securities Co. of Chicago and the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., had large holdings are pointed out frequently through the press in the hope of restoring confidence in the Insull utility system. It is well to note, however, that if the rumored plan of meeting maturing obligations by a partial payment in stock of the reorganized companies is carried out, some of the control of underlying companies will pass out of the hands of the parent holding corporations and investment trusts and into the hands of the bankers.

## CITIES BEGIN BATTLE AGAINST OBSOLETE BANKING

(Continued from page 233)

good has the act been brought up to date; that most bankers do not know how to take advantage of the liberalized Federal Reserve Act nor do those who know want to—they want the high interest business still and still keep the business of the nation in thrall. It is inspiring to hear him go after the other bankers and to know that there is at least one very strong banking institution left in this town and that it is headed by a real economist."

Milwaukee is considering two plans for setting up a municipal bank. One is to organize a national bank, the other a state bank, both to be backed by the city's strong credit.

Advocates of the national bank plan want Congress to authorize the new bank to accept Milwaukee bonds as collateral on the same terms upon which it now accepts the bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer. Against these bonds the city would issue \$5 and \$10 bills.

Under the proposed state bank plan, the city would set up a depository in which citizens would place their savings to draw interest at 3 per cent. The deposits would be secured by city bonds.

### CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

(Continued from page 252)

Volts	Kilo-watts				
	600	700	800	900	1000
110	3150.00	3670.00	4200.0	4720.00	5250.00
220	1575.00	1837.00	2100.0	2362.00	2624.00
440	787.00	919.00	1050.0	1181.00	1312.00
1100	315.00	367.00	420.0	472.00	525.00
2200	157.00	184.00	210.0	236.00	262.00
6600	52.50	61.20	70.0	78.70	87.50
11000	31.50	36.70	42.0	47.20	52.50
22000	15.70	18.40	21.0	23.60	26.20
44000	7.87	9.19	10.5	11.80	13.10
66000	5.25	6.12	7.0	7.87	8.75
110000	3.15	3.67	4.2	4.72	5.25

### Corona Effects on High Tension Transmission Lines

High potential lines are subject to a phenomenon known as the corona effect, which consists of a continuous passage of energy through the air between conductors. With high potentials and insufficient spacing distances the energy losses may be an appreciable percentage of the total power transmitted. Corona effect is accompanied by a comparatively high-pitched, hissing sound, and at night is visible as a luminous envelope of bluish light. Proper spacing of the lines is therefore of the greatest importance in order that the corona effect may be minimized. It has been found that the loss due to the corona effect takes place at a certain critical voltage. This voltage is variable, depending upon the individual line and atmospheric conditions.

Corona effect losses vary at different seasons of the year, being dependent upon atmospheric conditions, so that a spacing which is correct for one time and locality may be entirely unsuited for another time or locality. Therefore, in designing high tension lines the meteorological conditions should be carefully considered in connection with other essential facts. Below will be found values showing the critical voltage and

spacings at which corona effect ordinarily begins. These values are compiled from various authorities and will meet the ordinary requirements:

Spacing	Critical Voltage	Spacing	Critical Voltage
15 in.	42,000	35 in.	49,000
22 in.	45,000	52 in.	52,000

### Approximate Amperes Per Terminal for Alternating Current Induction Motors

For determining size of wires, capacity of fuses, and setting of circuit-breakers:

H.P. of Motor	110 Volts		220 Volts	
	2-phase	3-phase	2-phase	3-phase
.5	3.3	3.7	1.7	1.8
1.0	6.0	6.5	3.0	3.2
2.0	10.5	12.0	5.0	6.0
3.0	15.0	17.0	7.5	9.0
5.0	27.0	30.0	13.0	15.0
10.0	—	—	25.0	29.0
15.0	—	—	35.0	41.0
20.0	—	—	48.0	55.0
40.0	—	—	95.0	109.0
50.0	—	—	110.0	127.0
75.0	—	—	165.0	192.0
100.0	—	—	215.0	248.0
200.0	—	—	410.0	475.0
300.0	—	—	600.0	700.0

H.P. of Motor	440 Volts		550 Volts	1100 Volts	2200 Volts
	2-phase	3-phase	3-phase	3-phase	3-phase
.5	.9	1.0	—	—	—
1.0	1.5	1.6	—	—	—
2.0	2.6	3.0	2.5	—	—
3.0	3.8	4.5	3.5	—	—
5.0	6.5	7.5	6.0	—	—
10.0	12.5	14.0	11.0	—	—
15.0	18.0	20.0	16.0	—	—
20.0	24.0	27.0	22.0	—	—
40.0	47.0	54.0	44.0	21	11
50.0	55.0	64.0	52.0	27	13
75.0	83.0	96.0	77.0	39	20
100.0	108.0	124.0	100.0	50	25
200.0	205.0	237.0	192.0	98	49
300.0	300.0	350.0	285.0	150	74

For single-phase motors, multiply the current per terminal for a two-phase motor by two.

### Distinctive Features

1. Permits control of power distribution to be located at an isolated spot.
2. With automatic reclosing equipment, the good will of customers is maintained, since interruptions of a temporary nature do not cause a prolonged shut down of the feeder.
3. Reduces expense of operators.
4. Larger revenue on the automatic reclosing equipments due to quick re-establishment of service.
5. Selective opening of only the feeders in distress prevents general shut-down of service.
6. New load centers for small communities can be developed at a minimum expense.
7. Reduces installation expense since the equipment is completely assembled and tested as a unit at the factory. It is only necessary for the customer to fill the breaker tanks with oil, inspect and tape the points of connection and connect the incoming and outgoing leads to the roof bushings to put the unit in service.
8. May be used as feed for temporary load, and salvaged without loss when removed to another location.
9. Each unit is tested with full line current and voltage which exactly simulates the conditions to be met in the field.

Manners—the final and perfect flower of noble character.—William Winter.



## BITTER SENTIMENT RISING IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 235)

United States. He said that a few people had nearly all the wealth, while millions had nothing. One remedy, he said, would be to force industry to place all excess profits in a reserve fund to be drawn on by the unemployed when in need. "But," he concluded, "your only salvation lies in organization, and when you are able to force industry to give you what rightfully belongs to you, then you will receive a square deal."

At Denver, there has been established recently a little magazine called "MONEY" which has the sole purpose of scanning effects of the gold standard on business and international finance. This magazine appears to be interested in bimetalism and in supplementing the gold standard by the use of silver properly weighted. This is a breezy publication, and it, too, stresses vigorously unequal distribution of wealth in this country. An article in the recent number describes the fact that we have 570 billion dollars of wealth in the United States—that is \$4,000 for every man, woman and child in the country. Then asked the writer, "Where the hell is my \$4,000?"

Up in Minneapolis, labor papers report an address by John A. Simpson, president, National Farmers Union, protesting against the high salaries paid to employees of the farm board, some of them as high as \$75,000 per year. President Simpson said:

### Get Rid of the Leeches!

One hundred and twenty million people surround the table on which lie the net profits of the year, ninety billion dollars. Under the capitalist system 4 per cent of the people around that national table reach out with hoggish, greedy hands and say: "We will take 80 per cent of these net profits, and you 96 per cent can have 20 per cent to divide among you," and the pity of the thing is that the 96 per cent do not rise up in righteous indignation and refuse to let the 4 per cent do it.

The job for us is to do our part in ridding the one hundred and twenty million common people of this country of the twenty thousand leeches, who through the interest and profit system bleed white each year the producers of this nation.

It is our job to see that there is a more equitable distribution net income of the people of this nation at the close of each year.

It is our job to see that those who live by clipping coupons shall have their swollen fortunes clipped through income and inheritance taxes.

It is our job to make the other fellow take his hands out of the farmer's pocket and keep them out.

It is our job to carry to victory the cause that stands for equity, justice and principles of the Golden Rule to the end that there shall be established in this nation a real brotherhood of man.

In Cleveland, John W. Love, special writer, tells his specialized audience that the "era of the pioneers is over. We are going in for the industrial state which guarantees everybody the essen-

tials of life. It is too late to avoid it." He continues, "The commonwealth is about to take on a guarantee of the essentials of life to everyone of its residents, something our individualistic pioneers never dreamed of. But we are going to inevitably. The consequences of failing to do so are too dangerous. Another American era has come to an end. Individualism is out, and we are about to achieve the industrial state."

The east, as we said, is not utterly devoid of the same kind of thing. We have before us a pamphlet issued by Charles Wesley Carpenter, of New York City. Mr. Carpenter is advocating a bill authorizing the incorporation of a federal company to raise funds, by sale of bonds to the public, for the purpose of constructing under governmental supervision all roads, bridges, harbor improvements, water controls, and other national undertakings.

"ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING," a trade magazine, takes this intelligent attitude toward wage cuts in the building industry. It says:

"It is a difficult matter for the employers to face, because they know that a lower hourly wage will have little effect upon employment. The bankers have been crying most loudly for lower labor charges in building, but they have not indicated that they will release any money for financing

construction when labor does reduce its wages."

Whether the international bankers responsible for present policies, and reactionary politicians who act in their behalf, will heed this rising tide in time to accomplish definite reforms before it is too late, is still a question.

## 20 BILLIONS IN PUBLIC WORKS NONE TOO MUCH

(Continued from page 243)

stopping of a great deal of the misuse of credit by honest publicity rather than by law.

"Credit information should be collected by authoritative agencies under public control. Dependable credit information ought to be put into forms readily understandable by intelligent persons, and made available to all as weather reports are, by some financial body as unbiased as our Supreme Court. The making and destroying of basic credit could be better controlled by many minds than by a few behind closed doors."

Reason elevates our thoughts as high as the stars, and leads us through the vast space of this mighty fabric; yet it comes far short of the real extent of our corporeal being.—  
Samuel Johnson.

# PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100.....	\$ .75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100.....	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100.....	1.75
Ballot Boxes, each.....	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium).....	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, S. G. (small).....	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen.....	.25
Buttons, R. G.....	.75	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G. per pair.....	2.50	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped.....	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	2.40
Book, Day.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	4.80
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	2.40
Carbon for receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	4.80
Charm, vest chain slide.....	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	2.40
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	4.80
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.35
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.35
Single Copies.....	.10	Receipt Holders, each.....	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	.50
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.50	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal.....	4.00
Gavels, each.....	.50	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index.....	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.75		
(Extra Heavy Binding)			

### FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50
Book, Minute.....	1.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Rituals, each.....	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75

METAL



1225 LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 11 TO APRIL 10, 1932

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
I. O.	39616	40000	76	485574	485639	164	436591	436941	269	134411	134548	401	619213	619236
I. O.	37501	38350	77	564001	564141	164	17561	17593	270	681776	681788	403	602347	602359
2	486541	486685	77	426727	426750	164	73221		271	74171	74198	405	233606	233668
3	O. 17376	17962	79	79298	79376	164	224031	224365	275	50238	50254	406	93560	93577
4	39099	39104	79	205352		164	138751	139083	276	354738	354750	406	11404	11405
5	535501	537000	80	68920	68944	165	654702	654705	276	571501	571505	407	618317	618324
5	541501	541880	81	453912	453979	167	628006	628910	278	410782	410787	408	400283	400350
5	322	323	82	459866	459958	169	673981	673991	280	263072	263083	409	446656	446731
6	331896	332028	83	511330	511500	173	23337	23347	281	402090	402100	411	62228	62246
6	141094	141104	83	585751	585861	174	620145	620170	283	701719	701735	415	52894	52906
7	14082	14084	84	454908	455177	175	73023	73046	284	198026	198032	415	143728	143729
7	376104	376359	86	7950	7954	176	335304	335361	284	442621	442647	415	49816	
8	173956	173970	86	476251	476297	177	67779	67800	286	639481	639489	416	91096	91109
9	347981	348630	86	223221	223307	177	534001	534014	288	97284	97308	417	279237	279259
10	20903	20915	86	390589	390750	178	19016	19031	290	5835	5839	418	510205	510201
11	228906	228920	87	679295	679305	180	561783	561830	291	335471	335492	421	187951	187970
11	449675	449915	88	474754	474789	181	363363	363413	292	88631	88650	424	49883	49898
12	801062	801075	90	444279	444392	183	261867	261883	292	425761	425880	425	261999	262003
14	37042	37053	93	935013	935016	184	444364	444370	293	72070	72080	426	700591	700593
15	863958	863967	94	690694	690698	186	34602	34603	295	31378	31394	428	549554	549567
16	57945	57962	95	558695	558705	187	46678	46694	296	18772	18783	429	60742	60762
17	568501	568595	96	244786	244867	188	432477	432481	298	231458	231465	429	191756	191766
17	490031	490500	96	196407	196451	190	34999	35032	300	966870	966876	431	192943	192960
18	482732	483059	98	90328		191	615354	615374	301	273855	273864	434	55859	55870
18	24396	24397	98	255331	256091	193	5509	5603	302	24910	24911	435	398041	398090
18	132886	132912	98	247651	250650	193	134665	134908	302	60334	60348	437	41051	41080
20	470310	470368	98	138471	138750	194	519860	520020	303	528302	528306	437	73945	73981
20	201501	201594	99	126753		194	40	61	305	618946	618983	442	38994	39001
21	253635	253652	99	471012	471159	195	423282	423386	306	76534	76584	444	285223	285244
22	63226	63286	100	36907		196	131566	131674	307	680832	680842	446	36271	36284
22	424195	424334	100	108302	108313	197	583792	583800	308	378875	378896	449	24500	24519
26	374668	374743	100	26717		200	509461	509580	309	126371	126750	453	54035	54039
26	75640	75643	101	284335	284346	201	18061	18067	309	3909		453	53705	53706
26	196143	196152	103	16101	16135	203	630640	630649	309	514104	514358	454	52313	52317
26	477118	477438	103	31541		204	237325	237341	309	288901	289136	457	759807	759810
27	869261	869279	103	312191	312866	205	174273	174296	311	266109	266165	458	46148	46169
28	1699	1719	103	126534	126537	207	688147		311	25613	25614	460	615883	615883
28	300580	300750	104	361759	361965	208	191752	191766	312	75206	75255	461	102445	102468
28	104251	104312	104	89405	89406	208	199589	199598	313	201931	201960	464	40879	40881
28	475501	475669	105	350579	350633	209	206918	206948	313	448638	448673	465	337419	337500
28	36731	36750	106	202514	202542	210	451012	451162	317	112909	112928	465	561001	561005
30	602586	602623	106	71983	72000	211	441846	441915	318	80464	80503	466	71325	71376
31	59757	59771	106	81901	81921	211	12313		319	114554	114567	468	666320	666324
32	597095	597102	107	630050	630071	211	41801	41820	321	58276	58292	470	655087	655096
33	63047	63062	108	117370	117387	212	28756	28798	322	854738	854746	471	78961	78982
34	195491	195531	108	189931	189933	212	464747	464774	323	358413	358470	474	458661	458691
34	60330	60345	109	41236	41245	212	91780	91783	324	43780	43791	477	56850	56880
35	303520	303613	110	496181	496441	213	45861	45900	325	245722	245768	480	7852	7857
35	33383	33419	110	138760	138764	213	152317	152692	325	9907		481	512251	512381
37	458282	458312	111	259353	259362	214	415456	415500	326	599866	599868	482	615598	615603
38	52750	52765	113	53834	53873	214	589501	589540	328	71602	71635	482	202586	202593
38	382276	382391	113	27942	27944	214	32258	32260	329	55026	55071	488	125300	
38	136510		114	48900	48101	214	674489	674490	332	351241	351310	488	30880	30886
39	432604	432750	115	667342	667355	214	23327	23356	333	463603	463686	488	144921	144957
39	462001	462065	116	156901	156940	214	45073	45079	334	691299	691304	492	166496	166500
40	498487	498686	116	491396	491452	215	70025	70053	335	622669	622685	492	76513	76515
40	23214	23216	116	37209	37211	217	56159	56165	338	703926	703934	492	537751	537804
40	243268	243297	117	37195	37200	219	455903	455911	340	185842	185925	493	666664	666668
41	388712	388975	117	633001	633020	222	801012	801033	340	330326	330393	497	204173	204181
41	72603	72677	119	706266	706269	223	70677	70715	341	283665	283690	500	21318	21322
42	629246	629264	120	318844	318855	224	179160	179206	342	589394	589398	500	54891	54900
43	431581	431682	122	422091	422770	225	73297	73314	343	54370	54385	500	631801	631840
44	61280	61293	124	516751	516920	226	232946	232970	344	23617	23632	501	95098	95150
45	13048	13057	124	508461	508500	228	62459	62524	345	655631	655638	501	538501	538704
46	29173		124	3407	3415	229	402538	402550	347	487076	487123	501	433828	434250
46	259201	259680	124	2313	2332	230	511656	511716	348	329713	329835	501	123751	123794
48	19194	19194	125	427777	428206	231	770405	770417	349	471817	472003	501	71082	71100
48	324351	324520	127	857281	857284	232	44039	44063	349	252225	252442	502	672803	672823
48	4936	4939	129	198631	198660	233	76852	76874	350	1062	1070	504	793655	793673
50	617477	617520	129	314707	314735	235	682865	682873	351	197445	197456	507	668106	668112
50	222155		130	480804	481030	236	661319	661335	352	153467	153498	508	429147	429197
51	48523	48565	131	773482	773515	237	68594	68645	353	434251	434384	509	15825	15841
52	367431	367500	133	440304	440323	238	70976	71002	353	102026	102027	510	35128	35139
52	255222	256650	135	859695	859714	239	678558	678559	353	433099	433500	514	291501	291560
52	367501	368016	136	468768	468896	240	857908	857918	353	98430	98461	514	151331	151350
52	530251	530850	136	222330	222339	240	217651		354	165606	165618	515	631597	631600
53	403296	403358	137	215786	215800	241	113467	113485	355	638636	638640	516	82519	82539
54	345123	345140	138	268848	268901	242	730486	730489	356	653282	653287	517	695556	695563
54	206865		138	11127	11130	243	138937	138947	363	106255	106278	520	152450	152462
55	802660	802672	139	249325	249357	244	704421	704425	365	822376	822380	520	629444	629467
56	453126	453155	141	397545	397565	245	137997	138000	365	635130	635131	522	359469	359510
59	128265	128287	143	8774	8776	245	532501							



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
545	617164	617185	651	711244	711247	811	64568	64573	1099	787701	787716
547	655984	655998	653	59475	59492	817	474081	474360	1108	81616	81632
548	618801	618810	654	2534	2538	817	127697	127713	1118	7759	7791
549	129878	129908	655	13362	13369	818	694697	694700	1118	911	
549	11737	11740	656	17671	17700	819	75657	75678	1131	38522	38532
552	95452	95462	656	84001	84015	820	50581	50584	1141	241235	241260
555	899218	899229	658	39413	39422	835	80197	80211	1141	53304	53342
556	339794		660	65988	66000	840	664928	664940	1141	21918	21919
557	49254	49262	660	430501	430530	842	624915	624916	1144	533998	534000
557	197857		661	205888	205903	849	623562	623568	1144	81301	81304
558	621512	621519	664	78201	78222	850	746263	746267	1147	59224	59249
559	610430	610439	665	615073	615105	854	205272	205297	1154	629729	629761
561	11753	11757	666	452441	452538	855	4185	4198	1156	309453	309517
561	394157	394343	666	65215	65249	857	683867	683900			
561	66711	66712	668	74618	74634	858	140058	140095			
564	740815	740820	669	241659	241668	862	80738	80760			
565	903018	903038	670	175866	175890	863	46378	46392			
566	65471	65478	673	14054	14076	864	242839	242883			
568	447842	448022	677	122861	122877	864	15313				
568	54056		680	706263	706273	865	457501	457591			
568	193530		680	144631	144633	869	441051	441063			
569	403908	403971	681	458212	458221	870	203034	203063			
569	23417		683	80142	80179	873	364410	364420			
569	21661	21669	685	41672	41696	874	664337	664342			
570	16162	16176	686	177120	177140	885	57385	57408			
573	658833	658840	688	18670	18676	886	280776	280807			
574	332558	332650	691	6798	6825	890	706430	706435			
574	28211		694	316331	316386	892	35653	35686			
575	74761	74803	695	58899	58913	900	597774	597777			
576	74125	74132	697	302840	302893	902	55975	55130			
576	204452	204453	697	135433	135557	907	61562	61568			
577	33799	33809	699	42107	42114	912	190212	190213			
580	52566	52575	701	812562	812563	912	459061	459100			
583	616583	616609	702	513183	513354	914	169829	169845			
583	26111	26133	704	212651	212666	915	75916	75919			
584	495092	495147	707	196126	196153	918	22044	22059			
584	242545	242592	710	653690	653708	919	59352	59355			
585	721448	721456	711	514501	514557	922	21690	21702			
586	396171	396196	711	292493	292500	937	84017				
587	375324	375386	712	368342	368359	937	15641	15668			
588	179751	179787	713	115541	115597	940	669735	669743			
591	695856	695870	713	508771	508917	948	241741	241788			
592	263764	263769	715	83401	83410	948	188821	188913			
593	2906	2933	716	321581	322010	953	36497	36501			
594	619521	619533	716	286401	286446	956	632984	632995			
595	479611	479759	717	251031	251089	958	657363	657366			
595	23534	23541	717	9736	9740	963	38727	38737			
595	45938	45939	719	63578	63600	969	634240	634247			
596	440598	440599	719	82801	82810	971	443153	443156			
599	924847	924861	722	16157	16191	972	665191	665196			
600	1661	1667	723	278841	278884	978	74447	74458			
601	619822	619831	725	231886	231917	987	976457	976461			
601	148586	148587	728	66076	66085	991	677194	677199			
602	616244	616284	729	14855	14859	995	41971	41995			
602	20738		731	632401	632421	995	200862				
603	620887	620889	732	439663	439704	996	626530	626539			
607	78036	78047	734	361421	361500	996	197723	197724			
611	142947	142977	734	540751	540790	1002	337762	337824			
613	462971	463129	743	1557	1559	1021	79803	79818			
613	43525	43526	743	250203	250279	1024	301985	302120			
617	100306	100325	757	615634	615645	1025	973145	973155			
619	630313	630319	760	72367	72375	1029	790024	790036			
623	90444	90472	762	75365	75385	1032	768188	768202			
625	445597	445626	763	26370	26387	1036	446174	446186			
629	210554	210597	770	308572	308614	1036	157205	157207			
631	945273	945306	772	702349	702349	1037	277391	277485			
632	73600	73615	773	77473	77515	1047	169244	169269			
636	123626	123658	774	78672	78744	1054	37303	37318			
640	334817	334847	784	56596	56627	1057	482497	482509			
642	142193	142207	787	916393	916421	1072	858666	858676			
644	632701	632743	792	707198	707208	1086	341476	341540			
646	47442	47449	798	954687	954696	1087	19596	19611			
649	217481	217500	802	675528	675535	1091	40765	40772			
649	534751	534763	809	49567	49573	1095	69172	69205			

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1099	787701	787716	271	74178					
1108	81616	81632	284	442644					
1118	7759	7791	290	5835					
1118	911		302	24910					
1131	38522	38532	313	448651					
1141	241235	241260	323	358464					
1141	53304	53342	324	43769					
1141	21918	21919	329	55631, 646					
1144	533998	534000	332	351274					
1144	81301	81304	347	487123					
1147	59224	59249	354	165617					
1154	629729	629761	368	259770					
1156	309453	309517	387	43028					
			400	456181, 185, 186					
			409	446639, 720					
			435	398659, 661					
			466	71350					
			488	144947					
			492	537759					
			501	433840, 959, 434085					
				178, 95124					
			528	517523					
			539	908168					
			569	21666, 403931-940					
			583	616584					
			584	495140, 146, 242547					
			592	263765					
			593	2908					
			601	619822					
			609	241659					
			673	14074					
			686	177138					
			697	135467, 489, 507					
				540, 555, 302857					
			716	321912					
			717	9736					
			817	474133					
			819	75669					
			907	61565					
			948	241755, 764, 777					
			1141	241221, 23327					
			1154	629751-760					

MISSING	
11	449891-913
38	382387-390
50	617516-519
59	128261-264, 274
100	108305-312
129	108626-630
164	224028-030
186	34601, 34604-34605
193	5584
214	45069-45071
291	335486
292	425746-760
292	88602-88630
313	201925-930
324	43790
535	28540
584	495129-130
595	479746-758
701	812561
723	278840

VOID	
I. O.	-36187
3	O. 17603, 17609
	17672, 17680, 17728
	17734, 17764, 17771
	17836, 17924, 17928
3	A-J, 21587
11	449771
18	482936, 930, 977
26	75642
27	869261
28	360586
35	303603
39	432737
40	243294, 498594
41	388947
48	19161, 19171
	234353, 520
52	256254, 530612, 701
	709, 712
64	246993
65	484397
79	79322
82	459926
83	585786
98	249640, 923, 250151
	288
103	514124
116	156924
136	468798, 222379
164	436002
205	174283, 289
211	41806
243	138938
245	137997
259	5510

PREVIOUSLY LISTED	
MISSING-RECEIVED	
43	431471-472
138	11121
186	34594-34596, 34599
258	63946
321	58256-58258
324	34759-34760
354	165601-604
437	41009-41010
526	9603, 9605, 9607
	9609
548	618799
548	495020

## RADIO

(Continued from page 253)

ing with short-wave sound channel, or of the usual broadcast type if dealing with broadcasting sound channel, brings in the synchronized sound, which completes the television entertainment. It is surprising how the sound saves the television situation, for no matter how crude the images may be, they do make sense if one is listening to the sound end.

Yet all this 60-line, 20 pictures per second technique is just an interlude in the progress of television. Quite obviously, the leaders of the radio industry have refused to take the present system seriously, and so it is left to the smaller companies and especially the newcomers in the field. Suspecting that something far better must be in the making, the smaller companies and newcomers of late have been more cautious in jumping into big production schedules and advertising activities. Today everybody seems to be waiting for the big announcement to be made by the leaders:

Within the next six months or perhaps a year at the latest, we shall see the introduction of the 120-line, 24 pictures per second

scanning system, which will provide far greater detail. Also, we shall see the mechanical scanning system with its neon lamp and scanning disc, replaced by the cathode ray system in which scanning is electrically rather than mechanically accomplished. The electronic stream, like the stream of water from a high-pressure hose, is directed by electrical means against the wide flat end of the funnel-shaped tube. The picture is viewed at the flat end. By a magnifying lens system the image can be enlarged to 12 x 12 inches with excellent detail and illumination. Radio men who have been privileged to view the cathode ray pictures are highly impressed with the merits of that system as against the present system which they declare little more than a toy.

Aside from the scanning system to be introduced, it is evident too that sight transmission will take place on much higher frequencies than at present. The experimental broadcasting efforts of the National Broadcasting Company from the lofty 85-story tower of the Empire State Building in New York City, are being conducted in the vicinity of the five-meter band. It is generally believed that most of the television broadcasting of the future will be handled on

five meters or less, because of the greater elbow room available for the wide signals of television, as well as the desirable characteristics of the signals.

And so television continues to hold interest as an experimental art. Under the existing circumstances, no manufacturer is warranted in going into production on a large scale, since the entire system is certain to change again within a year. And no buyer is warranted in buying a costly receiver and television with the feeling that the equipment may have to be junked within the next twelve months.

But if you wish to experiment with inexpensive equipment, particularly built from kits of parts, now is the time to enjoy the thrills of pioneering which will soon be a thing of the past when manufacturers get into mass production on a sounder television system.

The soul is a fire that darts its rays through all the senses; it is in this fire that existence consists; all the observations and all the efforts of philosophers ought to turn towards this me, the center and moving power of our sentiments and our ideas.—*Madame De Staël*.

## MISSING

11	449891-913.
38	382387-390.
50	617516-519.
59	128261-264.
100	108305-312.
129	198626-630.
164	224028-030.
186	34601, 34604-34605.
193	5584.
214	45060-45071.
291	335486.
292	425746-760.
292	88602-88630.
313	201925-930.
324	43790.
535	28540.
584	405129-130.
595	479746-758.
701	812561.
723	278840.

## VOID

I. O.	36187.
3	O. 17603, 17669.
	17672, 17680, 17728.
	17734, 17764, 17771.
	17836, 17924, 17928.
3	A. J. 21587.
11	449771.
18	482936, 939, 977.
26	75642.
27	869261.
28	360586.
35	303603.
39	432737.
40	243294, 498594.
41	388947.
48	19161, 19171.
	224353, 520.
52	256254, 530612, 701.
	709, 712.
64	246993.
65	484397.
79	79322.
82	459926.
83	585786.
98	249640, 923, 250151.
	288.
103	514124.
116	156924.
136	468798, 222379.
164	436002.
205	174283, 289.
211	41806.
243	138938.
245	137997.
259	5510.

## PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED

43	431471-472.
138	11121.
186	34594-34596, 34599.
258	63946.
321	58256-58258.
324	34759-34760.
354	165601-604.
437	41009-41010.
526	9603, 9605, 9607.
	9609.
548	618799.
584	495020.
600	679795, 930, 20216.
	20217, 20369, 65800.
972	665185.

## BLANK

43	431472.
82	459936-940.
98	250191-200.
211	41819-41820, 441913.
	915.
321	58257-58258.
325	245722.
660	679795, 930, 20216.
	20217, 20369, 65800.



# A MAGAZINE IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY IT KEEPS



Besides contributions from all important labor leaders and writers of the United States and Canada, the Electrical Workers Journal has published contributions and art work from the following notable men and women:



## ECONOMISTS

Willard C. Fisher  
Elizabeth M. Morrissey  
William Haber  
Lewis L. Lorwin  
Margaret D. Meyer  
Sumner H. Slichter  
Ethelbert Stewart  
Arthur E. Suffern  
Geo. S. Mitchell  
Lewis Corey

## ARTISTS

Jo Davidson  
Gerrit A. Beneker  
Waldemar Rannus  
Max Kalish  
Harry B. Fisher  
Ewing Galloway  
Gordon Samstag  
Thos. Hart Benton  
Allen True  
T. Horydczak

## WRITERS

Rafael Sabatini  
Frank Norris  
Jesse Lee Bennett  
Stacy W. Hyde  
Chas. E. Russell  
Robert W. Bruere  
Edward Keating  
Louis S. Reed  
John Galsworthy  
Geo. L. Knapp  
Robert Dunn



## STATESMEN

Hiram Johnson  
Henrik Shipstead  
Robert F. Wagner  
David I. Walsh  
Geo. W. Norris

## PUBLICISTS

L. K. Comstock  
Julius Klein  
Rev. John A. Ryan  
Rev. T. V. Maguire  
Mary van Kleeck  
Donald Richberg

## ENGINEERS

Austin C. Lescarbours  
O. S. Beyer, Jr.  
Morris L. Cooke  
C. M. Jansky  
H. K. Olmsted  
Geo. K. Burgess  
M. G. Lloyd



# ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL





“CAPITALISM is on trial today. If I were a Communist I would rejoice; if I were a Socialist I would exclaim, ‘I told you so.’ But I am neither a Communist nor a Socialist, but a trade unionist and an American citizen who prefers the existing system, if it can be made to work. I believe it can be made to work, unless the overlords of Capitalism are as blind and as stupid as the Bourbons of France, who ignored every danger signal and flouted every wise counsellor until a kingdom crashed about their ears and the mob set up a guillotine in the market place. What is the way out? I believe there is only one answer: the buying power of the masses—the farmers and industrial workers—must be vastly increased, and the hours of labor must be sharply reduced.”

EDWARD KEATING,  
*Editor of "Labor."*

